

# THE MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

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APRIL, 1841.

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## ARTICLE VI.

### COLOMBIA. ITS RECENT REVOLUTIONS.

The constant recurrence of revolution, insurrection, and conspiracy in the newly established South American States is such, that it requires a close watchfulness to understand distinctly their ever varying government and history. Their constitutions are amended so often, with such a marvellous rapidity, that the student of political science finds it difficult to remember what is the form of their administration of government, and their rulers are changed so frequently, that it is still more difficult to recollect with whom that administration rests. The want of any authority to which to refer on this subject beyond the details of the newspapers, has rendered their history and policy still more involved. At the present time the late republic of Colombia, or rather that part of it, now known under the name of New Grenada, is in such a singular state of anarchy and confusion, that we have made an attempt to present in a connected form a brief sketch of the various revolutions of which it has recently been the victim, in order to the better understanding of the condition in which it is now found.

It will be remembered that the republic of Colombia, consisting of the Spanish vice-royalty of New Grenada, to which since 1718 had been annexed the presidency of Quito, and of the captain-generalcy of Caraccas, was the first of the Spanish provinces in the new world to throw off the yoke of the mother country, as its revo-

lution dates from the year 1808. In the close of the year 1823, the Spaniards were ultimately driven from the country, and from that period its proper political history begins. The military operations of the last years of the war were conducted by General Bolivar, whose prowess and success obtained for him the widest influence and popularity among all his countrymen. He was chosen the first President of the Republic under a constitution agreed upon at Cucuta, and took the oaths required on his entrance upon that office on the 1st of October, 1821.

In 1822, the infant Republic was joined by the provinces of the Isthmus, which at that time threw off the Spanish yoke.

In 1826, the new republic received the first shock from internal commotions which proved of any importance. The district of Venezuela was under the command of General Paez, a mulatto by birth, who had raised himself to the command he held in the army by his services in the war of independence, was personally very much beloved by his soldiers, and was on the best terms with Gen. Bolivar. In the execution of his duty, he found it necessary in this year to put into operation one of the constituent laws of the republic, which required that all citizens, from sixteen to fifty years of age should be enrolled in the militia. This law had always been extremely disagreeable to the people, and, in consequence, the general government had advised its agents to exercise the greatest care in carrying it out. Paez, in pursuance of this advice, had let the law remain a dead letter till the present time, when he needed the services of a portion of the militia to suppress a probable insurrection of slaves.

The people of his province, enraged at being called upon to serve in the militia in this manner, sent a remonstrance to the general government, complaining of Paez's conduct; and the government with a weakness, the motives for which we cannot understand, did not support their own officer against the opposition excited in carrying out their own enactments. The House of Representatives sent up to the Senate a bill of impeachment of Paez; the Senate received the accusation, and, on the 30th of March, a decree was issued, depriving him of his command, and calling him to Bogota, the seat of government, to answer to the charges brought against him. He had no disposition to obey this call, and made no pretence of intending to do so; he expressed however, his willingness to lay down his command, and in fact surrendered it to the successor appointed by Congress.

At this time, as he had probably anticipated, his troops revolted in his favor, demanded his restoration to office, and even killed several persons supposed to be personally opposed to him. Immediately on this the municipality of Caraccas, in which city these scenes were

performed, displayed another instance of lamentable weakness; although it was at their own solicitation that Paez had been removed from command, alarmed by the movement of the military, they at once joined them, and conferred on Paez the supreme command of the province, so far, at least, as they could do, by a public proclamation. During all these disturbances Bolivar was absent from the province, on an expedition into Peru, whither he had gone to assist the insurgents against the Spanish forces. The central government of Colombia was during this period administered by Santander, the Vice President.

Paez publicly declared at this time that all the troubles in which he had been concerned, had arisen from the machinations of Santander, and raised so strong a party against him, that he resigned his office. Congress, however, refused his resignation, and he retained the office. Paez then thought best to identify the movement in his favor as much as possible with the popular prejudices, and proclaimed that his only object had been to obtain a federal instead of the central government, securing the independence of Venezuela, general reform in the administration of government, and the anticipation of the meeting of the constitutional convention, which, by the arrangement of the constitution itself, would be held in 1831, for the revision and amendment of that instrument. He professed the most entire submission to Bolivar, and said that he was ready to abide by his decisions. Under his directions, all the cities in Venezuela were secured in support of his rebellious movement.

In reply to the manifesto in which he made these declarations, the central government issued in July a proclamation, denying that Paez spoke the wishes of the great body of the people of any of the provinces, and denouncing him and his proceedings as unworthy of true Colombians. Paez, however, was not to be vanquished by proclamations, and he announced boldly that he should resist any military force sent against him by the general government, and thus put himself and his province, for the time, in a state of actual independence. His example spread. The province of Guyaquil addressed a petition to the central government praying that the constitution might be amended; the provinces of the Isthmus, Magdalena, Asuay and others, took similar measures. At Quito, Bolivar was proclaimed dictator, a measure against which the Vice President Santander naturally enough protested as unconstitutional. Venezuela and Apure organized themselves under Paez as "pure federal states," with legislatures of their own.

The anarchy and confusion which thus prevailed throughout the country, was at once suppressed by the return of Bolivar from Peru. He re-established constitutional order, by assuming the extraordinary

powers allowed him in the absence of Congress, by the constitution, proclaimed a general amnesty, and promised that the National Convention should be called in 1823. His great popularity seems to have been influential enough to quiet at once all the political disturbances. Paez was retained in his command, and Venezuela re-annexed to the other provinces. Meanwhile as there existed a party opposed to Bolivar and Santander, they resigned their offices; but these resignations were refused by Congress, as they had doubtless expected. This farce of resigning for form's sake, appears to be very customary in South America.

The country being thus quieted, the National Constitutional Convention met in March, 1828. Bolivar addressed them in a speech in which he attributed the disorders in the government to the weakness of the executive power, and exhorted them to direct their attention particularly to this point in their exertions for its amendment. The Convention however, after declaring that it was necessary to amend the constitution, resolved that the proper basis on which the government should stand was a federal one, a decision entirely opposed to the views and projects of Bolivar. His partizans accordingly withdrew from the Convention, and thus dissolved it, by leaving it without a quorum. In a practical view, therefore, matters were much worse than they were before the meeting of this body, which had been so ardently anticipated, as the panacea of the social and political wounds of the State.

There seems to be no doubt, from the inspection of the scanty materials in our possession, that the object of Bolivar for some time previous to this ridiculous failure of the Convention, was the obtaining for himself of supreme power. Certainly at this time he moved openly for that purpose. A meeting of citizens called at Bogota proclaimed him absolute Dictator, and similar meetings at Carthagena and Guyaquil did the same. He assumed the power thus placed in his hands by meetings, which were probably held at his instigation. He declared that some such procedure was necessary, since the Convention had annulled the old constitution, by declaring that it was unsuited to the wants of the people, while they had presented no substitute. In assuming absolute power, he promised to convoke the Representative body within a year. His accession to the dictatorship was followed by a conspiracy against his life, by an inroad of Peruvians, and several insurrections in various parts of the country, all of which however he was successful in suppressing, till in the close of 1829 the town of Caraccas, where the first Venezuelan insurrection broke out, by a popular meeting, and an expression of public opinion by general suffrage, declared that a separation should take place between Venezuela and the general government,



and invited the other districts of that province to unite with it in this movement, an invitation which was generally followed. They renounced entirely the authority of Bolivar, and placed Gen. Paez at their head. The immediate cause in this movement, so far as there was any, besides the personal intrigue of its leaders, was a growing suspicion of Bolivar and a general impression that he intended to assume the crown of Colombia.

Any such intention he firmly denied to Congress, which met in January, 1830, and to prove his sincerity, he offered to that body his resignation of the Dictatorship, which it of course, refused. Bolivar however was this time serious; he pressed his resignation, and gave up all concern with government and its cares. Congress at once proceeded to make a constitution; which was one of central government, on the model of that of the United States, and on the 4th of May, Mosquera was elected President under it. This constitution was offered to all the States, in the hope that Venezuela might be reconciled by it to her sister provinces, Congress avowing its intention not to proceed against her by force.

Venezuela however showed little intention to admit any reconciliation. She organized her own government by a constitution framed by a congress at Valentia, under which Gen. Paez was retained as military chief. Some attempts were made at counter revolution, but they all failed. Nor was the new general government more acceptable elsewhere. Quito and other provinces declared for Bolivar, professing that they were unwilling to accede to any government at whose head he was not placed. So far as we can understand the local and personal intrigues, this declaration in Quito was made by the influence of the army, of which there was a large body at that time in the southern provinces, where it had been engaged in repelling a Peruvian invasion.

All such projects however, so far as Bolivar was concerned, were checked by his death, which took place while these revolutions were in full progress, on the 17th of December, 1830. It would be hard to sketch his character perfectly. At times he seems to have been actuated by the most grasping ambition, at times by the motives of disinterested patriotism; at times able and energetic, at times displaying the weakest foibles of the Spanish character. He was, probably better suited for the field than for the cabinet; a successful and gallant soldier, he gained that influence over his countrymen which placed him at the head of their nation, although he did not know how to exercise the power he had thus attained. Conscious of this extensive influence, he probably at one period entertained projects of assuming the nominal as well as the real dominion of Colombia, but it is but charity to suppose that he ultimately abandoned such projects, and in his retirement to private life, was influenced by patriotic

motives alone. If he were not, his secret plans probably died with him. His death defeated the project of the southern provinces, to place themselves under his authority, but it did not remove their repugnance to the central government. In the ensuing year, 1831, the unpopularity of that government was elsewhere displayed by an insurrection in Panama, which proved, however, unsuccessful.

In 1832, the separation of the original republic of Colombia was formally made. Venezuela had organized herself as an independent State under General Paez as President, and there was no prospect of an union of the southern provinces with those of New Grenada. In that year accordingly, the central government acknowledged that it was idle for it to keep up a semblance of authority over States where it had none. Bogota, in which province had been the seat of government, and the other central provinces of Colombia, formed a republic called New Grenada; they adopted a new constitution, recalled Santander, who had been banished for a conspiracy against Bolivar, and chose him President.

The southern provinces organized themselves under the name of the republic of Ecuador, and chose as their President, Gen. Flores, a leader who had been personally and politically attached to Bolivar. Some contention existed for some time between this State and New Grenada, as to the boundary, each desiring the province of Pasto, but a little fighting and more negotiation, settled the dispute in 1833, in favor of the stronger party of New Grenada.

We have gone more into detail in this history of the first shock of Colombian civil war, because it serves as a suitable explanation of the distressed state of the larger part of the country at present, and shows the origin of the weak folly of the division into such insignificant States, of the powers of independent governments. It will explain also the reason why the inhabitants have no more desire of mutual union, and no more dread of insurrection. This history of ten years, in fact, displays the downfall of the province of Colombia, from which so much was once hoped by enthusiastic friends of liberty. From 1833 to the present time, little is recorded but a series of rebellions and conspiracies. The reader will understand that in 1833, the country was formally organized in the three perfectly independent States of New Grenada, Venezuela and Ecuador. The population of these three States, as estimated by the best authorities in 1830, was as follows:

Venezuela,	-	-	-	-	681,000
New Grenada,	-	-	-	-	1,508,000
Ecuador,	-	-	-	-	523,000
					<hr/>
Total,	-	-	-	-	2,712,000

Of this population, about one half is white, the greater part of the remainder consisting of native Indians. It must be remembered that it is scattered over a district of country considerably longer than that portion of the United States east of the Mississippi, large portions being at present uninhabited, except by the Indians. The white population is most dense near the sea coast, and on the navigable rivers. In order to show in detail the number of inhabitants in the different districts, we have subjoined a separate map and table, which will serve to exhibit in one view the extent and population of the several departments.

Under the first constitution of Colombia, the country was divided into twelve departments, which were sub-divided into thirty-seven provinces, and two hundred and thirty cantons. The departments were under the government of Intendants, and the provinces of Governors, appointed by the President. The division into departments is that exhibited on the map annexed; it is by far the most convenient for exhibiting the statistics of the country, as in it are embraced with considerable accuracy the natural distinctions of the inhabitants, arising from varieties of employment, climate and situation. In the administration of the government recently, however, provincial distinctions have been those which have appeared most important. They will be found noted on the second map annexed to this article.

It may be well to display in a connected form the divisions and subdivisions of the country.

**NEW GRENADA** comprises the departments of

*Isthmus*; consisting of the provinces of Panama and St. Jago de Veragua.

*Magdalena*; consisting of Rio Hacha, Santa Martha, Mompox and Carthagena.

*Boyaca*; consisting of Tunja, Socorro, Pamplona and Casanare.

*Cundinamarca*; consisting of Bogotà, Antioquia, Neyva and Mariquita.

*Cauca*; consisting of Popayan, Pasto, Chocó, and Buenaventura.

*Apure*; mostly unsettled.

**VENEZUELA** comprises the departments of

*Orinoco*; mostly unsettled.

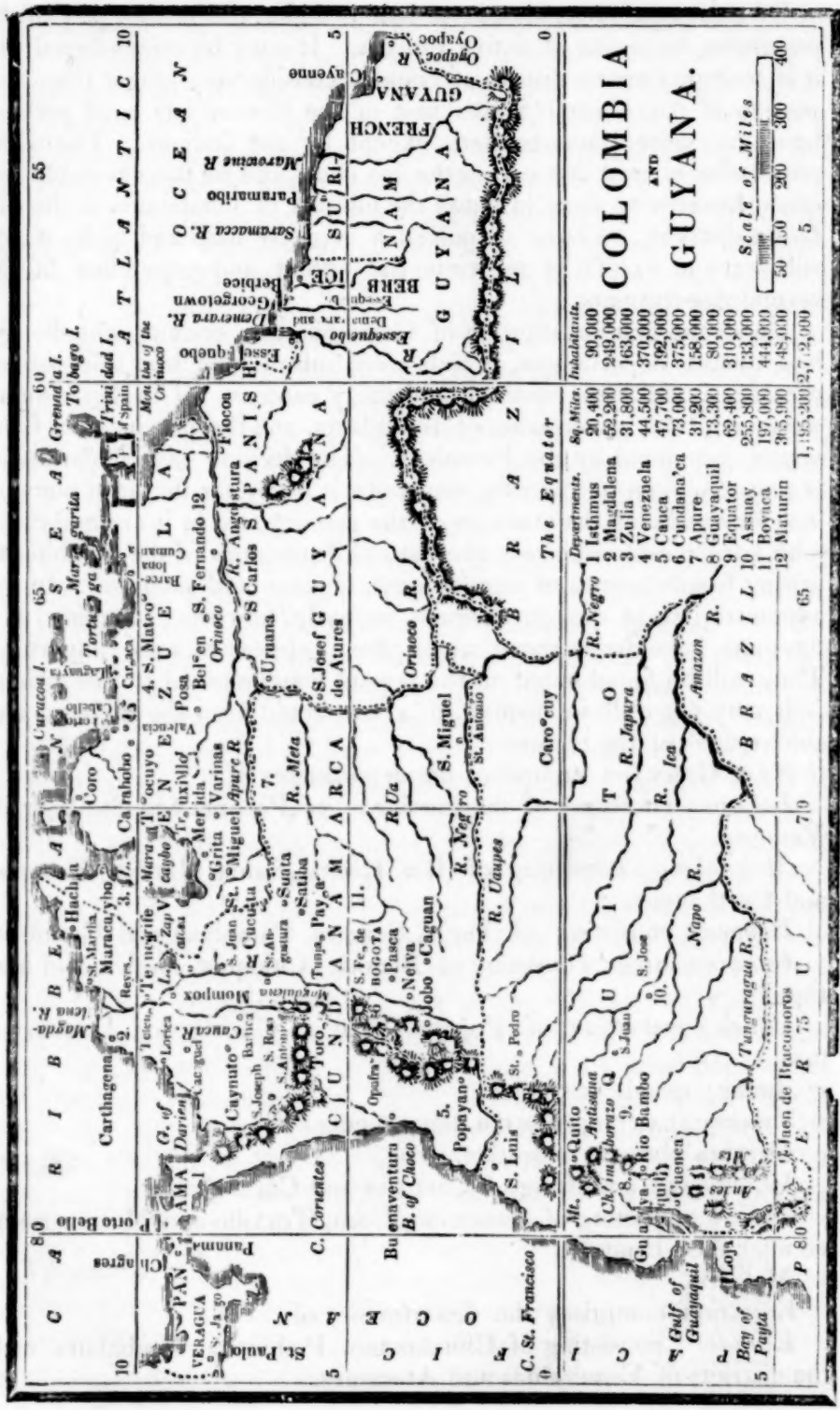
*Venezuela*; consisting of Caraccas and Carabobo.

*Zulia*; consisting of Maracaibo, Coro, Truxillo and Merida, named after their capitals.

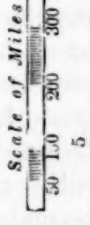
*Maturin*.

**ECUADOR** comprises the departments of

*Ecuador*; consisting of Chimborazo, Pichincha, Ymbabura with the districts of Esmeraldas and Atacames.



# COLOMBIA AND GUAYANA.



Inhabitants.	Sq. Miles.
90,000	20,400
949,000	52,200
163,000	31,800
370,000	44,500
192,000	47,700
375,000	63,000
158,000	31,200
80,000	13,300
310,000	62,400
133,000	25,800
444,000	187,000
148,000	39,500
5	1,185,200

Departments.	Sq. Miles.
1. Istmus	20,400
2. Magdalena	52,200
3. Zulia	31,800
4. Venezuela	44,500
5. Cauca	47,700
6. Cundinamarca	63,000
7. Apure	31,200
8. Guayaquil	13,300
9. Equator	62,400
10. Asuncion	25,800
11. Boyaca	187,000
12. Nariño	39,500
1,185,200	27,200

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*Assuay*; consisting of Cuenca, Loja, Jaen, with the unsettled district Maynas.

*Guyaquil*; consisting of Guyaquil and Manabi.

The new arrangement was not destined to leave the republics undisturbed. In Ecuador, General Flores (the first president) and Rocafuerte quarrelled for two or three years, intrigued and fought against each other for the chief command, and their dissension was not healed till 1835, when they effected a mutual compromise, by the terms of which, Flores was to be Commander-in-chief of the army, and Rocafuerte President of the State; this comfortable arrangement being made in a province, whose population was not much more than 600,000, not so large, that is, as the State of Massachusetts, of whom more than half were Indians, and only 160,000 whites. Rocafuerte on his accession to his dignity called a convention to frame a constitution, which, as soon as it assembled, with the true republican spirit of contradiction, passed a vote of thanks to Flores for his services to the State.

In Venezuela, Paez retired from the presidency in 1835. Jose Vargas was chosen to succeed him; he was however at once overthrown and exiled by an insurrection headed by Marino, consisting in part of the old partisans of Bolivar. In the course of a month or two the rebels were overthrown by a counter revolution headed by Paez, and Vargas was restored.

These were the only important commotions which took place in these colonies prior to 1839. Meanwhile their credit had materially deteriorated. The foreign loans which had been contracted by the confederated State of Colombia, had been, by a temporary arrangement, divided among the three fragments of her dominions, but none of the new governments took any effective measures to pay the interest due upon them. Their legislatures have made several loud protestations on the subject, but the state of their credit may be inferred from the fact that their six per cent. stock sells in the London market at about 22 per cent.

They were destined however to undergo more important difficulties than those involved in discussions for settling old debts. In the summer of 1840, General Obando, a person who seems to have acquired some distinction in the Colombian service, raised an insurrection in Pasto, the southern frontier province of New Grenada. The only account we have been able to find of the cause of this measure is this. Papers were discovered in New Grenada which went to prove beyond a doubt, what was only suspected before, that Gen. Obando was the murderer of Gen. Sucre, one of Bolivar's ablest Generals. The present Government, possessing themselves of these papers, attempted to take him; he fled, and put himself at the head

of the malcontents, at the South, in Pasto. His insurrection however was after considerable difficulty checked by the governments of New Grenada and Ecuador, who united their forces against him, as against any bandit, not regarding his claim to the honor of a rebel.

Before his attempt was entirely suppressed, however, an insurrection of a much more formidable nature broke out in the northern provinces. Tunja, Velez, Socorro, and Pamplona, the four most northerly of the inland provinces of New Grenada, declared themselves early in October, independent of the central government; being influenced, as it is stated, on indifferent authority, however, by the machinations of Obando. About the same time under the lead of Gens. Marino, now exiled from Venezuela, Carmona and Pinerez, the seaboard provinces of Santa Martha, Rio Hacha, and Carthagena, took the same step. The Municipal Council of Mompox, on the 22d of October, taking into consideration the disordered state of the Republic, appointed a provisional government with five counsellors. The smaller municipalities and towns in the neighborhood of these provinces, or subordinate to them, appear generally to have conducted in a similar manner. At a subsequent period apparently, Antioquia and Casanare took similar measures, and renounced the authority of Bogotá.

The Isthmus of Panama is separated from these provinces geographically, but it took the same course. On the 18th of November, the province of Panama, and that of Santiago de Veragua, formed an independent confederacy under the title of the State of the Isthmus, of which they chose Thomas Herrera Supreme Chief.

None of these insurrections has been suppressed by the central government of Bogotá. On the other hand, the central forces have been several times defeated by different bodies of insurgents. It is impossible to learn the exact state of things at present, but our latest accounts, (to the 17th of March, 1841,) contain not the slightest evidence of returning tranquillity. The explanation of the state of affairs which we have given, together with the accompanying map, will be sufficient to give some idea of the state of affairs at present, and serve as a clue for the unravelling of future intelligence. The reader will understand that the different parts of the so-called province of New Grenada are now under at least eight different governments, viz., 1st, the old central government of Bogotá, which retains its authority in the provinces on the Pacific, namely, Buenaventura, Chocò, Cauca, and Popayan, and the newly subdued Pasto, in the State of Bogotá, and its neighbor Neyva; 2d, the government of Santa Martha and the neighboring provinces under Gen. Carmona; 3d, that of Carthagena under Gen. Pinerez; 4th, that of Rio Hacha; 5th, the provisional government of Mompox, vested in a council of five;



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6th, that of Antioquia under Gens. Cordova and Vesga; 7th, that of Pamplona, Socorro, Tunja, Velez and Casanare; these states having united in revolt, and, we believe, now confederated, possibly each professes to govern itself; 8th, the State of the Isthmus. Moreover our latest intelligence states that Obando has taken arms again in Pasto, this spring.

Can anarchy be conceived of, more desperate than this? In a district of country whose free population does not much exceed a million persons, nine separate governments at the smallest computation, have at this moment their armies in the field, and are in a state of the most unmitigated civil war. Undoubtedly, in almost every instance, the insurrection was excited by the ambition of individuals; it probably originated however, in the incapacity of the central government, nor does the reflection that the more considerate part of the inhabitants probably disapprove the rebellions, lessen our ideas of the barbarism of the procedure.

Rebellion when joined in unanimously by a whole province may be borne; nothing makes it more terrific or insupportable, than a feeble countenance at home. We shall look with interest for future accounts from Colombia. It would seem as if the curse of the tropics were on the American as well as the European States. None of the former Spanish provinces have as yet shown the least ability for self government. In the present case the professed or real cause of the insurrections is left entirely in doubt. The only point on which we can speak with any confidence, is, that they have not been excited by the priesthood, who have had an active hand in almost all the Spanish disturbances. Probably the unsettled state of the country has brought up a race of mercenary *condottieri* soldiers, ready to sell their swords to any bidder who will pay high enough for them, and if there should be no legitimate demand, to undertake to do business on their own account, by the establishment of a revolution which shall give them an excuse for plundering the country. It will be observed that the first movers in almost all these revolts have the title General prefixed to their names; indeed it appears that Gen. Marino, after being exiled for one insurrection from Venezuela, was by no means deterred from attempting another in Santa Martha. If they have the honesty to make no pretensions of redress of grievances, or popular advantage, to cover their proceedings, and no such pretensions have been made known, the ethics of rebellion have certainly materially improved. At present, the only hope for an improvement in the state of affairs is, that the Congress, which was called to meet on the 2d of March, may take some measures for such a general convention, as may have a peaceful result. It is said that

President Marquez has resigned. He had good reason, as four-fifths of his people had withdrawn from him.

The other Colombian provinces have shared the difficulties of New Grenada. Their governments have no principle of stability, and any attempt of a faction at revolution would undoubtedly cause serious trouble. Ecuador, as we have seen, aided in the suppression of the rebellion in Pasto; Gen. Paez, President of Venezuela, has thought it necessary to take measures to prevent the spread of the disorders. Troops have accordingly been stationed on her western frontier, as a force of observation on the rebellious provinces. The real cause of this movement is probably a fear of the return of Marino, now that he has acquired a temporary power.

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## ARTICLE VII.

### STATISTICS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In a former number, [Mon. Chron. Vol. I. p. 129,] we gave some notice of the provisions of the law, directing the taking of the U. S. Census, of 1840. In addition to an enumeration of the population under several heads of classification, the law required a return to be made, of the products of domestic industry, under a great number of distinct heads. This law has since that date, been carried into execution, but the general abstract of the returns made in pursuance of it, by the officers of the several districts, has not yet been published. General reports of the population, from most of the States have been separately published, and we have given several of them in the pages of this journal. Detached portions of the returns of statistics of industry have also been published, but the entire report, under the sanction of the department of State, will probably not appear for some time to come.

In the mean time, we are enabled to lay before the reader an abstract of the statistics of Massachusetts, from the returns made by the marshal of the district. This we give in a condensed form, but in one which presents the aggregate of the several products, under each of the heads indicated in the law. It will be perceived from this abstract, that Massachusetts produces a greater or less quantity, of all the descriptions of produce, and manufactures, which are required by law to be embraced in the return, with the exception only of products of the mines, Cotton, Pot and Pearl Ashes, and Tar.

It will be perceived that the returns exhibit, in regard to certain classes of articles, the *estimated value*, in dollars, and in regard to

others, the *quantity*, by tons, pounds, bushels, gallons, or number, without any estimate of value. The aggregate value of products, therefore, is not shown, and it can be obtained only by a further process of computation, founded on the quantities here returned, and upon estimates of value to be obtained elsewhere. For example, in the returns of manufactures of Wool, Cotton, Leather, Hardware, Machinery, Cordage, and various other classes, as well as of the products of the dairy, of the granite and marble quarries, and sundry other branches of industry, a statement is presented of the value in dollars. But the products of the Iron foundries and furnaces, of agriculture with few exceptions, the live stock, (except poultry,) the products of the fisheries, and of some of the descriptions of manufacture, are returned by an estimate of the quantity, and not of the value.

The returns were required by law to exhibit the amount or value of the products of the year 1839. This was a year of general productiveness for the fruits of agriculture, but of comparative inactivity in most of the branches of manufacture. The report of the year may therefore be considered as somewhat more favorable than the average of years, in its exhibition of the fruits of agricultural industry, and less favorable in regard to the products of manufacturing labor.

Of the degree of accuracy of the returns, we have yet had little opportunity to test it. There are some important omissions, in the enumeration of the classes of property and income, so that the returns do not exhibit the whole productive capital of the country. For example, the banking capital, the capital in houses and buildings, in railroads and canals, and various other species of investments, are not required by the law to be returned. So also no report is required of the quantity or value of Beef, Pork, and other provisions, except Fish, carried to market. Of these some estimate may be made from the returns of live stock. There are also other omissions, such as value of books and newspapers printed, brooms, casks, and many other manufactures. But for the classes of property enumerated, the returns appear to have been made with great care, and with as much completeness and accuracy as the nature of the case admitted of.

*Statement of the products of the Soil, and of the Industry of Massachusetts, in the year 1839.*

	No. of Estab.	Quantity of Produce.	Value of Produce.	Persons Employed.	Capital Invested.
<b>IRON.</b>					
Cast, [Tons of fuel	48	Tons, 9,332	\$ }	1,094	1,231,705
Bar, consumed 10,197.]	67	Tons, 7,174			
<b>MINES, of other metals,</b>			2,500	14	1,200
Granite, marble and other stone,			833,155	970	623,730
Domestic Salt,		Bush., 376,596		463	502,980
<b>LIVE STOCK.</b>					
Horses,		Number, 61,485			
Neat Cattle,		" 282,550			
Sheep,		" 378,226			
Swine,		" 143,211			
Poultry,			454,582		
<b>AGRICULTURE.</b>					
Grain, Wheat,		Bush., 157,913			
Barley,		" 165,329			
Oats,		" 1,332,520			
Rye,		" 535,732			
Buck Wheat,		" 84,410			
Indian Corn,		" 1,809,395			
Wool,		lbs., 973,006			
Hops,		" 236,775			
Wax,		" 1,196			
Potatoes,		Bush. 5,285,702			
Hay,		Tons, 543,170			
Hemp and Flax,		" 132			
Tobacco,		lbs., 49,455			
Silk Cocoons,		" 1,738			
Sugar made,		" 579,217			
Wood sold,		Cords, 277,969			
Products of the Dairy,			2,373,759		
" of the Orchard,			388,157		
Wine made,		Galls., 193			
Family manufactures,			225,932		
<b>HORTICULTURE.</b>					
Market Gardens,			263,904 }	281	43,170
Nursery and florists,			111,814 }		
<b>COMMERCE.</b>					
Foreign trade,	241 }				13,881,517
Commission houses,	123 }				
Retail Dry Goods, Gro- ceries, &c.,	3625				12,738,688
Lumber yards & trade,	137			3,412	815,360
Internal transportation,				799	
Butchers, Packers, &c.,				490	410,850
<b>FISHERIES.</b>					
Smoked & Dried Fish,		Qtls., 407,715	}	16,000	11,620,850
Pickled Fish,		Bbls., 124,735			
Spermaceti Oil,		Galls. 3,630,972			
Whale and other Fish Oil,		" 3,561,725			
Whalebone,			442,974	174	
Lumber,			467,766		
Pot and Pearl Ashes,		Tons, 6	60		
Skins and Furs,					
Ginseng, & other pro- ducts of forests,			19,369		



	No. of Estab.	Quantity of Produce.	Value of Produce.	Persons Employed.	Capital Invested.
<b>MANUFACTURES.</b>					
Machinery,			\$ 967,475	903	
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.			1,881,165	1,109	
Cannon cast,		Number, 50			
Small Arms,		" 22,652		397	
Precious metals manuf.			92,045	61	3,088,975
Various other metals,			1,773,754	1,038	
Granite, Marble, &c.			218,180	274	
Bricks and Lime,			310,796	753	
<b>WOOL.</b>					
Fulling Mills,	208				
Manufactories,	144		6,982,898	5,070	4,179,850
cotton Manufactures,	268	Spind., 665,709	16,578,023	20,929	18,079,099
Dyeing and Printing,	21				
Silk,		lbs. reeled, 4,633	38,079	345	68,519
Flax,			75,100	41	30,050
Mixed Manufactures,			1,133,735	1,101	700,325
Tobacco,			176,264	286	90,500
Hats and Caps,			920,202		
Straw Bonnets,			821,486	6,656	650,752
Tanneries, Sole leath }		Sides, 212,848 }			
" Upper do., }	555	" 423,958 }		2,444	1,031,199
Saddleries and other manu. of leather,	1526		10,557,366		3,321,544
Soap,		lbs., 12,560,400			
Candles, Tallow,		" 3,457, 65 }			
" wax & sperm.,		" 2,162,710 }		407	873,956
Distilleries,	37	Galls. 5,177,910 }			
Breweries,	7	" 429,850 }		154	963,100
Powder Mills,	14	lbs., 2,315,215		69	255,000
Drugs and Medicines,			405,725 }		
Turpentine & Varnish,			25,820 }	85	206,700
Glass Houses,	4		471,000	372	277,000
Potteries,	20		44,450	71	27,975
Sugar Refineries,	2		1,025,000 }		
Chocolate,			37,500 }	220	374,300
Confectionary,			137,300 }		
Paper,	82		1,654,530 }		
Manufactures of Paper,			56,704 }	947	1,041,400
Printing Offices,	104				
Binderies,	72				
NEWSPAPERS, Daily,	10				
Weekly,	65			922	414,850
Semi and tri-weekly,	14				
Periodicals,	14				
Cordage, Ropewalks,	50		684,800	672	556,000
Musical Instruments,			340,085	246	243,760
Carriages and Wagons,			790,399	1,403	304,760
Mills Flouring,	12	Bbbs flour, 7,436			
" Grist,	678				
" Saw,	1242		1,771,175	1,810	1,471,952
" Oil,	6				
Ships,			1,349,999 }		
Furniture,			1,090,008 }	2,127	909,189
Houses Brick,		Number, 324 }			
" Wooden,		" 1,250 }	2,765,239	2,952	
Manufactures not enu- merated,			6,368,019		3,231,939
<b>Total,</b>			<b>69,036,258</b>		<b>42,492,256</b>

To supply the deficiency in the above abstract of the estimated value of articles, where the quantity only is returned, we subjoin a table of the articles, with other quantities as given above, and with an estimate of value, taken from other sources, for the purpose of exhibiting a more complete estimate of the productive industry of the State.

	Quantity.		Estimated Value.
Iron, castings and bar, tons,	16,506	a \$80,	\$1,320,480
Salt, bushels,	376,596	a 30 cts.,	112,978
Horses,	61,485		
Neat Cattle,	282,550		
Sheep,	378,226		
Swine,	143,211		
Wheat, bushels,	157,923	a \$1	157,023
Barley, "	165,329	a 60 cts.,	99,197
Oats, "	1,332,520	a 40 "	533,008
Rye, "	535,732	a 60 "	321,439
Buck Wheat, "	84,410	a 80 "	67,528
Indian Corn, "	1,809,335	a 60 "	1,085,637
Wool, pounds,	973,006	a 35 "	340,550
Hops, "	236,775	a 37 "	87,606
Wax, "	1,196		
Wine, gallons,	193	a \$1	193
Potatoes, bushels,	5,285,702	a 25 cts.,	1,321,425
Hay, tons,	543,170	a \$10	5,431,700
Hemp and Flax, tons,	132	a \$140	18,480
Tobacco, lbs.,	49,455	a 5 cts.,	2,472
Silk Cocoons, lbs.,	1,738	a \$2	3,476
Maple Sugar, "	579,217	a 7 "	39,544
Wood, cords,	277,969	a \$5	1,389,845
Fish, Smoked and Dried, quintals,	407,715	a \$2.50	1,019,428
" Pickled, barrels,	124,735	a \$7	873,145
Oil, Spermaceti, gallons,	3,630,972	a 90 cts.,	3,267,574
" Whale, and other fish,	3,561,725	a 40 "	1,424,690
Cannon,	50	a \$200	10,000
Small Arms,	22,652	a \$11	249,172
Silk reeled, lbs.,	4,633	a \$5	23,165
Leather, sole, sides,	212,848	} a \$2.50	1,592,025
" upper, "	423,958		
Soap, lbs.,	12,560,400	a 6 cts.,	753,624
Candles, tallow, lbs.,	3,457,965	a 12 cts.,	414,955
" sperm and wax,	2,162,710	a 32 "	692,064
Spirits distilled, gallons,	5,177,910	a 35 "	1,812,268
Beer and Ale, "	429,850	a 30 "	128,955
Powder, lbs.,	2,315,215	a 20 "	463,043
Flour, barrels,	7,436	a \$6	44,616
Total,			25,101,698
Total of value reported in the foregoing table,			69,036,258
Aggregate value,			\$94,137,836

## MISCELLANY.

## THE WINGS OF ICARUS,

*Or, the Provincial in Paris.*

(Continued from page 125)

## CHAP. XVI.

The first care of Blondel, after his arrest, had been to address to the companions of his disorderly life, a pathetic circular, which, to speak in his own language, invited them to the banquet of misfortune. In other words, to acquit the debt which deprived him of liberty, he had tried to contract a new one ; this system, which is in use among people who live by borrowing, obtained no success. Of all the friends of the prisoner, club friends, opera friends, and table friends, not a single one responded to his appeal ; some even thought his proceeding incongruous and laughable ; in fact, to suppose that under these circumstances a single purse would open, was quite to mistake the principles of that well ordered charity which begins at home, and which, if it could be banished from the earth, would still be found in the heart of fashionable liver.

Abandoned by all those who, the evening before, pressed his hand, and not daring to write to Deslandes, after having so completely betrayed his confidence, Blondel, notwithstanding the impudent vein of his character, fell into a sad melancholy, from which he was almost immediately drawn by the compassionate hand of a woman. Here, since a flower has shot up in this muddy soil, no exaggeration of delicacy or austerity shall prevent our gathering it. It must be said, for it is an incontestable fact, and is every day repeated, certain connections, notwithstanding the just blame which is attached to them, seem governed by a devotedness which is not always met with in the same degree in more irreproachable unions. When she learned the disaster of the man whom she preferred among her numerous adorers, Mad. Marmancourt, leaving off all intrigues, thought of nothing but carrying him prompt and efficacious assistance. Irrevocably embroiled with M. Piard, her richest lover, she imposed, under the form of a loan, an extraordinary tax on her subaltern admirers. Her coquetry beat up money over the whole extent of her domain. This contribution had an immediate result, which Theodosia placed in her pocket-book, and carried immediately to the prison where Blondel had been for three days, allowing his beard to grow as a sign of misfortune.

At the sight of the friendly being who entered, with a light step and a smile on her lips, into the cell in which he was confined, Gustavus

raised himself suddenly, and throwing away the cigar with which he was amusing his ennui,—“Theodosia,” cried he, pathetically, “ah, I was very sure you would not abandon me.”

“Abandon my Gustavus, when he has been fighting for me!” responded Madame Marmancourt, with a tender vivacity, “what sort of woman should I be to do that. Go, there was no need of writing to me, I was thinking of nothing but you. Barbeyrac had told me about your duel; it seems you have given your Deslandes a severe correction; this has touched me the more, because he was your friend.”

“If he had been my brother,” replied Blondel, taking a dramatic position, “the moment he had given offence to my Theodosia, it was necessary that he should pass through my hands. Only out of respect to our ancient friendship, instead of sending a ball through his head, I contented myself with wounding him.”

“That is enough, I do not desire his death, but let us talk about this villanous bill of exchange: to how much does it amount?”

“To twelve hundred francs,” said the prisoner, heaving a sigh.

“In that case you are free,” responded Mad. Marmancourt, who with a radiant air drew from her pocket-book three bills of a thousand francs, and placed them on the little table near her lover.

Blondel bounded like a lion who sees his cage opening, but immediately he allowed himself to fall back on his seat.

“We must not think of it,” said he in a dolorous tone;—“when a man is in trouble, every thing unites to overcome him. For the two last days, creditors have been springing up about me like mushrooms. Beside this cursed protested bill, I am at this moment *recommandé* for seven or eight thousand francs.”

“*Recommandé*?” said Theodosia with an air of surprise.

“It is a word in their jargon, which means that I shall not leave this place until I have satisfied all the carnivorous animals who have a right to exercise against me the constraint of the body. These three pretty bank bills would only allure, without satisfying them. We will not be so foolish; by making them fast, we shall perhaps make them more tractable. Meantime this money will soften the hardships of my prison; it is time it was ameliorated; the two days I have been living at the expense of my creditor, I have lost, at least, eight pounds of flesh.”

“Poor Gustavus,” said Mad. Marmancourt, who, after having heard with emotion the recital of the alimentary tortures to which the prisoner had submitted, sent to the kitchen of the establishment to order a dinner which Brillat-Savarin need not have disdained.

From this day, the prison became to Blondel, what it is to many debtors of that class, who never want money, but when their debts are to be paid. Except the being deprived of liberty, a good which is too much cried up, and the habits of which it is not impossible to root out, he found there, all the little enjoyments which constitute the happiness of many people: a well arranged table, delicious cigars, the earliest fruits and vegetables, a comfortable dressing-gown, the papers in



the morning, cards in the evening, and through the day, the entire idleness of Oriental life.

Taking every thing into consideration, thought he, after having had a taste of this pleasing manner of life, I should have done wrong, if I had blown my brains out.

Deslandes had never until now seen any other prison than that of D\*\*\*, where his official duty had more than once led him, and the dismal aspect of which was in perfect harmony with the degraded malefactors for whom it was destined. On entering the elegant house, appropriated to the use of persons confined for debt, he felt a surprise which changed into a species of stupefaction, when, at the end of the corridor on the second story, the turnkey who conducted him, opened the door where Blondel was to be seen. The substitute expected to find a prison nothing more than a place deprived of air, as well as light, and having no furniture but a bundle of straw, accompanied by a jug of water. He knew very well that those picturesque accessories, which formerly rendered captivity poetical, no longer suit the citizen tastes of the present day, but his ideas were so influenced by his office of magistrate, that he took for serious the punishment imposed by law on insolvent debtors, and he had never supposed that a prison could become, in any case, a real abode of pleasure. He remained therefore motionless at the picture which presented itself to his view.

In the middle of a room of moderate size, but much better furnished than the one in which he himself lodged, on each side of a small table, where still figured the smoking remains of a delicious breakfast, Blondel and Mad. Marmancourt were seated, one with a cigar in his mouth, the other with a glass of champagne in her hand. The sun which smiled on them through the half drawn curtains, cast a mild light on the prisoner and his fair comforter, who were bidding defiance to adverse fortune, and accompanied each libation, with a toast addressed collectively to the whole race of creditors. At the noise which was made by opening the door, the two companions turned round, and shared the surprise which kept Deslandes standing on the threshold. There was a moment of silence, and mutual examination, during which the turnkey went out and shut the door. While the substitute cast an astonished glance on the empty bottles, and on the plentiful relics of the breakfast, and while Mad. Marmancourt drew herself up on her chair in a majestic position, Blondel, with a desperate effort, got the better of the embarrassment, which for a moment had deprived him of his usual impudence.

"My friend," cried he, with a broken voice, throwing himself upon Deslandes, whom he pressed in his arms.

The substitute gave a cry, for his wounded hand received the first shock of this embrace.

"I have given you pain?" asked Gustavus, affecting a tender uneasiness, "pardon me, I am so happy to see you, that I could not restrain my first emotion. Oh! I was very sure you would come."

"You might well expect a visit from me," said the substitute, with a

severe air, attempting to put a stop to the pathetic embraces to which he was subjected.

"I am sure I expected you!" replied Blondel, with new fervor; "ask Madame, ask Theodosia,—and why should I longer conceal from you our happiness. We were this moment speaking of you. I said to her, Deslandes will certainly come to see me, for he is not one of those false friends, who keep away in the day of misfortune; he is a noble heart, a generous and devoted spirit. Yes, I have no doubt of it; he will come, and I was right when I said so, for you have come. I thank you, Victor! oh, I thank you. The sweetness of such a moment compensates for many hours of bitterness."

Blondel seized again the hand of the substitute, and pressed it convulsively, in spite of his resistance.

"The motive which brings me here," said Deslandes, without being mollified—

"First of all, have you breakfasted," interrupted the prisoner. "We have not finished, and if necessary, I can begin again, to keep you company."

"This is not to the purpose," said Deslandes, impatiently. "I wish to have an interview with you without a witness."

Mad. Marmancourt rose, with the air of a tragedy queen.

"It appears, sir," said she to the substitute, "that the lesson you have lately received, has not improved your politeness."

"Theodosia—Victor"—cried Blondel, placing himself between them with animation, "are you going to renew that fatal dispute which has already caused such precious blood to flow? I supplicate you, in the name of the attachment which I flatter myself I have inspired in each of you, let no more be said of the past. Do not poison the happiness I feel in seeing near me the two beings whom I love best in the world. Madame, I will be the guarantee for Deslandes; I am sure that he has never intended to offend you, therefore do not refuse him your pardon. Come Deslandes, you see she is smiling, and is willing to take you again into her good graces. If I were in your place, I should be on my knees."

Notwithstanding his ill humor, the substitute, who piqued himself on an unalterable gallantry, could not avoid carrying to his lips, the hand which Madame held out to him. Having fulfilled this duty with a cold and ceremonious air, he turned to Blondel:

"Now," said he, "will you permit me to explain to you the object of my visit?"

"Do you think then I have not already divined it?" said the prisoner, with an affected smile. "Go to;—hearts which are in the right place do not need words to explain themselves."

"What do you comprehend then," asked Deslandes, to whom the inexplicable tenderness expressed in the countenance of his debtor, was a riddle.

"Good Victor!" replied Blondel, whose emotion seemed to redouble, "you have a beautiful part to play, but you are so worthy of filling it, that I feel at this moment neither envy nor humiliation. And

why should I blush to accept assistance from a friend like yourself? A service, a benefaction even, has nothing humiliating when the hand which offers is worthy of the hand which receives it. You see that we understand each other."

"Not the least in the world," interrupted the substitute, "you have not said a single word to me yet, of the deposit which I entrusted to your care, and this is for me the essential thing. I want money."

Blondel stepped back as if some venomous reptile suddenly sprung from the floor, had darted towards him his poisonous tongue.

"And you also, Deslandes!" cried he, with the accent of grief, "you, whom I have known from infancy, you, my college friend, you, whom I set aside from all the rest, you see me in misfortune, and instead of stretching out to me a hand, you complete my ruin."

"All this does not inform me what has become of the eighteen thousand francs you owe me," replied the substitute, with an accent in which the harshness of the creditor still stifled the compassion of the friend.

"You shall not lose a sous," replied Blondel, with magnificent impudence. "The embarrassment under which I am suffering is only temporary, and I only ask for time."

"Time," repeated Deslandes, with a dogged tone,—“you talk very much at your ease. I have a pressing want of money, and I do not know what to do to get it. You have basely abused my confidence; for the largest part of the sum you had of me was not a loan, it was a deposit, a sacred, inviolable thing. What have you done with this deposit? You have been gambling with it, is it not true? You have lost it at bouillotte or roulette, wretched man!”

"Strike me, overpower me," replied Gustavus, with a submissive voice; "attribute to irregularity and misconduct, a disaster which was only caused by an unlucky speculation, I will not try to prove to you the injustice of such a supposition. I owe you money, it is impossible for me to pay it; you have then all possible rights over me, even that of being cruel and pitiless. I expected, however, better things of you. This is the way with men," continued Blondel, turning towards Mad. Marmancourt; "my good Theodosia, how does the trial I am suffering, enhance the beauty of your noble conduct. You see how I am treated by him, whom I thought my best friend, and you are about to sell your diamonds to take me out of prison. What a contrast! Show him your diamonds—for he will not believe me."

Mad. Marmancourt drew from her pocket several little cases, really destined to the charitable work of which the prisoner spoke, with a voice of emotion. Instead of showing them to the substitute, she selected a little oval box which appeared to contain a medallion; she opened it, and without permitting the two gentlemen to approach her, she looked at the inside of the box for a moment with a mysterious and wicked smile.

"How much does Gustavus owe you?" said she suddenly, to the substitute.

"Eighteen thousand francs, Madame," replied the latter, who was a little surprised at the suddenness of this question.

"I do not think that you have seriously any expectation of being paid at this moment," replied Theodosia, with a calm and rallying tone; "we have to pay claims a little more pressing than yours. Besides, notwithstanding your attempts to play the part of the pitiless creditor, you have a good heart, and you would be incapable of doing harm to Gustavus, even if you could. You must therefore have patience with regard to your money; all that I can do for you, is to give you as a pledge, until the day of payment, what I hold in my hand.

Some ornament which is worth perhaps a hundred crowns, thought Deslandes; I am much the better for that.

"Promise me not to torment Gustavus until he is able to pay you the money, and this medallion is yours. Do not pretend to despise it, it is a real talisman."

"I guess," cried Blondel, in a loud tone, "Deslandes, believe me, take it with both hands. Your fortune is in that little box. If you have any conscience, you will own that you ought to pay for it in return, and you will lend me two thousand francs more, to make an even sum."

"Let us see your talisman," said the substitute, holding out his hand with a sort of curiosity.

"Are my conditions accepted," asked Theodosia, who continued to smile with a gloomy air.

"Undoubtedly," said Deslandes, as if speaking to himself, "since he has no money, I must wait till he has. If I should pursue him, to what would it lead?"

"You speak like a reasonable man," resumed Mad. Marmancourt; "open then your eyes and admire. Just now, to kiss my hand, you did not do me the honor to fall on your knees; I think this time, you will not wait to be told to do so."

By a sudden but graceful movement, she turned round the hand in which she held the medallion, and showed suddenly to the astonished vision of Deslandes, the miniature of Mad. Piard.

"Isaura!" cried he, seizing hastily the miniature.

"Isaura," repeated Mad. Marmancourt, exchanging with Blondel a glance of mockery; "truly he must like this odious name, he pronounces it with so much feeling."

"How did this picture come into your possession?" asked the substitute, after having contemplated a long time the medallion, without daring to believe his eyes.

"I will tell you," replied Theodosia, with an accent, the biting irony of which told of one of those mortal resentments, which revenge alone can satisfy.



## CHAP. XVII.

Until the Polish subscription ball, Mad. de Marmancourt had felt for Mad. Piard nothing more than the usual antipathy which women of equivocal virtue feel toward those whose conduct is irreproachable. The humiliation which she suffered during that memorable night, metamorphosed that vulgar sentiment into the most lively hatred, in which the counsellor of state and Deslandes were included. These three personages, the husband, the wife, and he whom it would be calumnious to call the lover, became the object of a hatred, which awaited only favorable circumstances to cause it to break out. At this moment Theodosia thought the hour had come, and without pity or remorse, she took upon herself the part which malevolent fairies in nursery tales take, when they are not invited to the baptism of the new born prince. By the help of a miniature likeness of Isaura, which had fallen into her hands by a still more mysterious circumstance, she sowed discord, that she might reap vengeance.

"It is an old story," said she, looking to the substitute, with a treacherous smile, "I can tell it to you before Gustavus, for he is not jealous. At that time M. Piard would have dressed himself like a postilion, if I had ordered him to do so. One day he showed me this miniature, which he was taking to a jeweller to have the setting changed; by a fancy which I do not seek to justify (you know women are privileged to be capricious) I took this picture, and, notwithstanding the prayers of M. Piard, I refused to give it back to him, and while he treated me with propriety, he had no cause to regret it. I know that he settled the affair with his wife, by pretending that the miniature was lost. But now, if he could see it again, I am sure he would give his salary for six months."

"He would give a whole year's salary," interrupted Blondel, with animation; "but," continued he, addressing the substitute, "what is worth fifteen thousand francs to a husband, is certainly worth eighteen to a lover. By this reckoning, we are even, but we are not Jews, we will not exact too much from you, we will give you the miniature for the interest of your debt, until the day of repayment, which will not be long delayed. You may believe me, do you comprehend now what a golden bargain you have just concluded?"

"What shall I do with this picture?" said Deslandes, with an affected coldness.

"At this moment you are Cromwell," cried Blondel, with an air of triumphant sagacity, "but I am not a child, and Theodosia still less one. You can give it to Mad. Piard, and if in return you do not receive a diploma of master of requests, you are unworthy of fortune, who opens her arms to you, and of the destinies which await you."

What the prisoner expressed with a burlesque emphasis, Mad. Marmancourt approved by a smile of hatred.

It is certain, thought Deslandes, pressing the picture in his hand,

that now I am master of my position, and this advantage may be regarded as a compensation for the risk that I run in regard to my money.

"All this nonsense," said he, in a softened tone, "makes me forget that it is late, and that I have not breakfasted. I see here good things, and feel inclined to take my part of them without ceremony."

In seating himself at the table of his debtor, a creditor abdicates by this act, the right of being intractable, for how can he eat a man's bread, and then ask him for money! Blondel made haste to satisfy the appetite of the substitute, that he might afterwards fasten upon him the muzzle of hospitality; he himself prepared a plate, cut an enormous piece of pie, which he placed before the new comer, and pouring out a glass of champagne, and one of Bourdeaux wine at the same time, he seated himself opposite Deslandes, and began breakfast again with as good an appetite, as if he had been fasting. Mad. Marmancourt, warned by a signal from Gustavus, entered with a good grace into this festival, and served as cupbearer to the two friends, who, after the second bottle, appeared to have mutually forgotten that any question of interest had divided them for a moment.

"Do you see, my dear Victor," said Blondel, who enjoyed the faculty, of talking and eating, and eating and talking, "your position is magnificent, little as you know how to profit by it. I, who am speaking to you, if I had one quarter of your education and talents, would be master of requests in a month, and counsellor of state before two years. This is rather better than ruining one's self, body and soul, as I have done, in speculations, which succeed to-day, and to-morrow throw one into prison."

"On your conscience," interrupted the substitute, looking directly in the face of his host, "is it not gambling which has brought you here?"

"Gambling!" cried Blondel, with an offended air, "because you have seen me risk some pieces of a hundred sous in bouillotte, you have taken it into your head that I am a gambler! It is that rogue Louis Reynard, who has deceived me in such a scandalous manner, with his bargains in land. If ever I get out of this place, I advise him to keep himself at home. Do not let us talk of this matter, the thought alone of it exasperates me. I had rather rest my imagination on the success which awaits you, and which I regard as my own, for between friends, it seems as if every thing should be common. Frankly, you are in a good way, and you ought to be content with it."

"I have yet many obstacles to surmount," replied Deslandes, with a pensive air, "one is never sure of success beforehand."

"Bah," said Blondel, while the cork of another bottle of Champagne flew up to the ceiling, "either you dissimulate, or you are too modest. In two words, here is your whole affair. Mad. Piard can do pretty much what she pleases; you will grant me that, will you not?"

"I cannot deny it without contradicting the truth."

"All the difficulty then consists in making her wish to do, what you

wish yourself. But with the charm which you have in your pocket, it is but a trifle which any schoolboy might accomplish."

"You would speak differently if you knew Mad. Piard," replied Deslandes, shaking his head, "for she is not a woman whose conquest is as easy as you may think."

"Do not be uneasy, she is like all the rest," said Blondel, with a tone as resolute, as if his auditors had been all men.

"Not at all," replied the substitute, smiling, "she is a woman of principle, a reasonable woman, of a cold character, always on her guard, very severe, very imposing—in a word, she is virtuous."

"And you believe all this?" interrupted Mad. Marmancourt, fixing on the young magistrate a look in which mockery was mingled with scorn.

"Theodosia is right," said Gustavus, taking up the word, "is it sensible to take seriously all the grimaces of these dolls, whom you call women of principle? I did not think you so juvenile; is it possible that with your sense, you should be the dupe of a conventional jargon, which is intended to raise the price of the least favor by the appearance of difficulty?"

Blondel continued for some time his complimentary remarks upon female character; when he had exhausted himself on his subject, he filled his glass:

"Fill your glasses," said he, "I give a toast in anticipation, but which I hope may soon be realized. The health of our friend Victor, master of requests, by the grace of Mad. Piard."

Theodosia, who had listened with marked favor to the tirade of the prisoner on the character of her sex, received this important toast with a burst of laughter. Notwithstanding the vexation he felt at the ironical profanation to which he saw the object of his ambitious adoration subjected, the substitute, secretly flattered by the perspective laid open to him, finished by smiling, and emptying his glass in his turn.

"Come," said he, "I accept your wish, though it might have been framed in a more proper manner. My health then, but first that of Madame and yourself. As to what concerns me, I wish that all your prophecies may be realized, and for you, may you soon see your affairs in a better train, and be able to leave this place, which, though time may pass very pleasantly in it, is, after all, nothing less than a prison."

Blondel leaned on the table, and looking at his guest with a tenderness, caused partly by wine, and partly by interest,—

"My good Victor," said he, in a gentle tone, "if you would only add a thousand crowns to the money which this poor Theodosia has caused to spring up from the ground, to-morrow I might be free."

"Are you laughing at me?" replied Deslandes, rising suddenly; if Madame has only to strike her foot to make money spring up from the ground, I am not endowed with the same power. Do you know what is left to me, thanks to yourself, of twenty thousand francs, which I brought with me to Paris? Scarcely four hundred francs. I shall be obliged to have recourse to the purse of M. de Loiselay."

"You are able to borrow money, and yet do you dare to complain?" cried Gustavus, crossing his arms with an indignant air.

Instead of engaging in a discussion where the debtor would probably have had the advantage, thanks to the special studies which he had for so long a time given to the subject in controversy, the civil creditor rose and drew out his watch:

"It is past four," said he, with an air of surprise, "I have visits to make, I must leave you."

"I hope you will come again to see me, resumed the prisoner, with a quiet air, you know you will always find a plate here."

"Thank you," replied Deslandes; "if you were wise, you would give less elegant breakfasts, and occupy yourself more with your debts."

"Very well for a man just getting up from table," said Blondel, laughing, "when you were hungry, you did not find fault with my breakfast."

The substitute suffered his friend to press his hand, bowed politely to Mad. Marmancourt, and went out.

This rascal Blondel has the talent of laughing at every thing, thought he, when he was out of the prison, and his imperturbable good humor is contagious. I was furious when I came here, and here I am, almost consoled for the very serious loss to which I am exposed. After all, am I not right? In my position, a silver wound is not mortal, and if I succeed, on the other hand, the misfortune will be made up to me.

"Honest fellow," said Gustavus, at the same moment, "heart of the golden age, patriarchal ingenuousness! I am sure, if I had insisted on it, he would have brought me, before evening, the four hundred francs which he has left. It is all one, I have used a delicacy that few would have practised in my place."

"I hope he may revolutionize from top to bottom, the establishment of that termagant, and her great impertinent husband, Julius," replied Mad. Marmancourt, who, recollecting the benignity of the substitute, began to fear that she had confided the revenge, which for several days she had been meditating, to too weak hands.

On leaving the prison, Rue de Clichy, Deslandes resolved to take possession of a victory which he thought unavoidable, and drove to the house of Mad. Piard.

It was not yet five o'clock. According to her habit, the political lady was in her saloon, where were several gentlemen, among them the old Polish colonel, of whom we have before spoken. At sight of the substitute, who had been obliged to force the countersign which was maintained towards him, Isaura's brow was clouded, and she involuntarily pinched the ear of a pretty greyhound, whose nose happened to be resting on her knee. Except the plaintive growl given by the innocent animal, this unperceived movement had no effect, and no one paid any attention to it. Mad. Piard, regaining her habitual calmness, received her old protégé with a politely cold air, in which the gentleman could read either the dissimulation which is imposed on



a tender heart, by the presence of witnesses, or the reserve of an offended woman, who awaits, without provoking it, the justification of her guilty lover. While the visits, which had preceded his own, and which seemed to the substitute interminable, lasted, he took but a very laconic part in the conversation. During this period, his efforts to please belonged rather to the domain of pantomime than eloquence. He sought principally to derive advantage from his arm in a sling, and from the paleness of his countenance, of which he caught a glance in the chimney glass.

Having thus prepared for his success by the melancholy of his position, the gravity of his smile, and the suffering languor of his looks, he lost no time in seeking another exordium, as soon as he found himself alone with his patroness. The nervous irritation resulting from his wound, the excellent breakfast he had just made, his settled determination to come to some *denouement*, the incendiary maxims of Blondel, all these divers, and apparently contradictory causes, inspired him with an unusual courage, of which the night before he would not have believed himself capable.

"Madame," said he, with a modest, but an assured air, showing the scarf of black silk which sustained his arm, "formerly fair ladies did not disdain to bestow their cares on the knights who had been wounded for their sakes; if I recall to you their example, it is not that I have the presumption to believe that it can be renewed in my favor—but faithful and devoted as those of former times, shall I obtain for the price of the respectful attachment which I have sworn to you, nothing but disgrace of which you ought to-day to own the injustice?"

Deslandes spoke in this way, standing near the chimney, on the corner of which he leaned his elbow, to give to his figure the poetical ease which characterizes all the heroes of romance in English vignettes. Seated opposite him, Mad. Piard listened to him with an impassible air, moving her eye-glass before the eyes of her greyhound, whose pointed nose followed with ever vain avidity the capricious movements of the little circle of tortoise shell. Isaura, who seemed much more interested in this sport, than in the tender words of the person who was addressing her, interrupted it however when the substitute had ceased speaking, with the air of a man who awaits an answer.

"I knew that you had fought," said she, in a careless tone, "my father told me about your duel; you hurt one of your nails a little, I believe."

This ironical dress given to an affair, which the substitute thought no trifling matter, and which he regarded as his greatest feat of arms, sent to his cheek one of those blushes which anger creates.

"Madame," replied he, attempting to restrain himself, "it is unfortunate for me that the ball did not reach my heart, instead of my arm; you would have perhaps spared the dead, the pleasantries with which the wounded inspires you."

"Oh your pardon!" said Isaura, beginning again to play with her eye-glass, "do not open the tomb for a scratched finger, you know I

have very little taste for funeral conversations. Let us talk of other matters, my father is going back to D\*\*\* in two or three days, shall you make the journey with him?"

"No, Madame," cried Deslandes, revolting at these words, which appeared to him to contain by implication a positive dismissal, "no, I shall stay in Paris, even at the risk of incurring still farther your displeasure. At first, perhaps, I might have obeyed you, and resigned myself to seeing you no more, but at this moment, notwithstanding the rigor with which you treat me, the charm which attaches me to this spot is so powerful, that it is impossible for me to break it."

"In that case, it is for me to do it," interrupted Isaura, with a chilling air, "for that, two words is enough. In your eyes, my saloon is only the ante-chamber of the council of state—do not interrupt me. I have the misfortune to know the heart of man, and the most eloquent phrases impose but little upon me. I repeat it to you, it is in the council of state, and not in me, that the charm resides, which keeps you in Paris. This charm is deceitful, permit me to tell you so; instead of leading you, as you hope, to honors and fortune, it will conduct you directly to a rock, where many others have perished before yourself—take warning, if it be possible, from their ruin. Believe me, and do not delay your return to D\*\*\* till you are recalled, or a revocation deprive you of the fruit of your past labors. Be sure that my advice is good," continued Isaura, with an equivocal smile, "I give it to the friend of my father, and not of Madame Marmancourt."

This last word re-animated all the hopes of the substitute. Not being able to believe in the absolute indifference of Mad. Piard, he attributed the severe character of her conduct and words to one of those angry sentiments which suppose a pre-existent affection, and generally end in turning to the profit of him who is the object of them.

All this is jealousy and nothing more, thought he, sliding his elbow along the chimney piece, so as to lean elegantly toward Mad. Piard; I shall never find her in a better disposition; on my side, I feel myself in the vein for it, and now for a bold stroke.

"Madame," said he, in a low tone, fixing on the eyes of Isaura a long and tender look, "it is not advice which is to be given to me, it is a command, for I belong to you. If you command me to go, I shall obey, but on one condition: it is that you permit me to take with me into my exile a souvenir, a pledge, which will help me to endure it."

Notwithstanding her habitual rigidity, Isaura was not altogether deprived of that feminine coquetry which often lends a complaisant ear to the groans of an unfortunate lover. Full of confidence in herself, and certain of having plucked from her mind the least germs of the species of sympathy with which the young provincial had first inspired her, she thought she might without inconvenience yield a moment to the trifling pleasure of indulging her self-love in the current of passion which was flowing at her feet. Instead of seeming offended with the boldness of the substitute, she smiled with rather a provoking air:

"A keepsake? will you have Esmeralda?" said she, shutting roguishly in her white and plump hand, the black nose of her favorite greyhound.

"I love Esmeralda very much," replied Deslandes, stooping to caress the dog, and on the occasion touch the pretty fingers of Isaura, "Esmeralda is a jewel, but this jewel will not satisfy my ambition."

"What would you have then," said Mad. Piard, withdrawing her hand, and affecting an air of mockery. "In such cases what do they give in romances? A flower, would that suit you?"

"I should want something better than that," said the substitute, smiling.

"Better than that, you are an extortioner," answered the prude turned into a coquette, with redoubled irony, "let me see, I will look about. A curl of hair," said she, suddenly raising her finger to one of the brown and carefully arranged clusters which bordered the oval of her cheeks, "that I believe is sometimes given on great occasions."

"And for that, one would give his life," cried Deslandes, with a voice of emotion, "but you will find me too presumptuous. I should wish something still better."

"I cannot undertake to guess," said Mad. Piard, whose countenance became again severe, and her manner imposing.

"It is however, now very easy," replied the young magistrate, without appearing embarrassed, "there can exist but one object more precious to a lover, than a lock of hair of her he loves."

"And this object?—"

"Is a portrait."

"And is this what you ask of me!" cried Isaura, when she had recovered from a long fit of laughter, so extravagant, incredible and fabulous did the proposal appear to her.

Deslandes waited tranquilly till the disdainful gaiety of his protectress should be calmed, then regarding her with a serious and penetrating air:

"You have not understood me, Madame," said he, "I had not certainly the presumption to ask for your picture, I only beg you to permit me to preserve it; you see there is a great difference."

Mad. Piard looked for a moment at the substitute, as one looks at a person whose reason is departing from him.

"Generally you speak in a sensible manner, replied she, after a moment, "what do you wish me to understand? It is impossible you can have had my picture painted."

"But it is not impossible that I have it," replied Deslandes.

Mad. Piard shrugged her shoulders without making answer.

"If I show it to you, will you promise me to leave it in my possession?" asked the substitute.

"Yes, certainly, and I do not run any great risk in promising that, for the thing is impossible."

Deslandes put his hand in his pocket, and drew mysteriously from

it the box which Mad. Marmancourt had given him, and having opened it, he offered it to Mad. Piard. Astonishment rendered Isaura for a moment mute and motionless, but suddenly, by a gesture rapid as thought, she took the miniature from the substitute, who vainly attempted to retain it.

"Who gave you that?" said she, with a quick, and slightly changed tone—"do not deceive me, you may repent of it. I will know the truth, the whole truth."

This declaration was unnecessary. The substitute had seen that the lie of generosity had not succeeded, and he resolved henceforth to show himself veracious. He however made no scruple in adding to his recital some ornaments suited to exalt him in the eyes of his protectress.

"This picture is the price of my blood," said he, with a deep accent, "and this, Madame, explains to you the importance which I attach to the duel at which you were just now laughing. From the hands of the person to whom you confided it, it had passed into those of that woman, whom I do not wish to name here; in her turn, she gave it to the man with whom I fought, and who, for the sake of bragging, would have made deplorable use of it. Warned of this indisputable fact, which seemed to me to cover some odious machinations, I would not tolerate it. That ball where you appeared so much displeased with me, served me for an occasion to provoke the person who had possession of your miniature. I compelled him to fight, I made him deliver into my hands the treasure which represents your image; this was one of the conditions of the combat. I was wounded, but with joy, with happiness, since it was for you. This is what I have done—Madame—Isaura—and now that I have told you the truth, all the truth, will you refuse to keep your promise? Will you not allow me again to raise to my lips, that picture, of which I would never have spoken to you, and which I would gladly have kept for myself alone, as the miser guards his gold, but delicacy is inseparable from real love."

After a custom still in use among provincial admirers, but which is beginning to fade away in Paris, Deslandes, in proportion to the degree in which he raised his voice, had bent his knees. At the last syllable of the period, fortunately terminated by the word "love," he found himself on his knees before Mad. Piard, whose hand he had just seized, and the austere lady, either from surprise or emotion, had not thought to draw it away.

At this moment the door of the saloon suddenly opened.

"What impertinence is this!" cried M. Piard, who remained for a moment motionless on the threshold.



## WATER WORKS AT MADEIRA.

In the island of Madeira the Portuguese government is at present carrying on a great work, such as would do honor to any age and to any nation. During a great part of the year that island is entirely free from rain. Even then, however, among the mountains, the clouds and mists furnish a perpetual supply of moisture, so that the river courses are never wholly dry. This water, as it descends from the mountains, is collected and conveyed by means of *Levadas*, or artificial channels, through the cultivated grounds. The country is everywhere intersected by these rivulets, and the most perfect system of irrigation is thereby maintained. Some of these *Levadas* were formed by the first settlers in the island, in the beginning of the fifteenth century. The slaves of the early colonists were Moors and Eastern captives, and it may be that from them was derived a greater attention to irrigation, and a greater skill in its application than is generally observed in European agriculture. Many of the works connected with the irrigation of the island display remarkable enterprise and skill on the part of the natives, and of these the most conspicuous is that of the Rock of Rabacal. At the head of a deep and narrow ravine which forms the commencement of the valley of the *Ribeiro* (river) de Janella, there rises a perpendicular rock not less than 1000 feet in height. An abundant supply of water flows from this cliff; partly in one large cascade sweeping over from the summit, and partly in the form of innumerable streams issuing from fissures in the face of the rock, and dripping down through the mountain shrubs by which the cliff is clothed. The water used to fall into an abyss at the bottom, whence it flowed along unemployed and useless, through the ravine and valley of the Janella to the Atlantic. It was observed, that if the water could be intercepted in its descent, and conducted by art from the course in which nature directed it, it might be turned to infinite utility for the purposes of irrigation. Who had the boldness first to conceive the actual execution of the project, is not recorded. It appears to have been attempted at an early period of the history of the island, as there are at one place remains of some work of which no tradition has come down to us. In 1823 the Governor brought under consideration the importance of making use of these waters; but it was only in 1836, that the work was commenced. Of the extraordinary ability of the engineer under whose direction the work was planned, Captain Vicente de Paula Texeira, a native of the island, even those who have not seen the place must form a high opinion from a simple description of the work. The height of the cliff I have stated is 1000 feet. About three hundred feet from the base, a horizontal channel has been cut in the face of the rock, sloping downwards and inwards, so that part of the water from above is intercepted in its descent, and falls into this hollow. The excavation extends round the face of the cliff

for about 600 feet, presenting the appearance of a vaulted gallery, the roof of which is supported at intervals by pillars of the rock. The water flows along this channel, and is then to be conducted by an open aqueduct or Levada, for the distance of six miles. Here another great part of the undertaking is in progress. A tunnel which will be 150 fathoms long, is to be cut through the crest of a mountain ridge, by which means the waters of the rock of Rabacal will be conveyed from the north to the south side of the island, and will spread cultivation and fertility over extensive districts hitherto either entirely waste, or yielding a poor and precarious produce, from the absence of irrigation. The channel on the face of the rock is now nearly completed; and the tunnel has been commenced at both extremities. In commencing the work, the operations were of an extremely difficult and dangerous character. It was impossible to reach the part of the cliff where the channel was projected by any means except by ropes suspended from above. Down this dreadful depth, with 300 feet of the precipice below them, the workmen were lowered, fastened to a little frame of wood at the end of the rope, and bearing instruments for boring and blasting the rock. When a mass of rock had been loosened by the handspike, or a train had been laid for blasting, it was necessary for the operator to get out of the reach of danger by pushing himself off from the cliff with his feet, and making for some tree or projecting point, where he secured himself till the explosion was over, and then returned to his labor. The workmen were moreover continually drenched by the streams of icy cold water falling upon them, so that they had to be frequently relieved, on account of their becoming benumbed with cold. It is gratifying to add, that notwithstanding the extreme danger of these operations (compared with which the samphire gathering of Shakspeare's Cliff, or the bird-hunting of St. Kilda, might be described as occupations of little danger,) only one fatal accident has occurred in the whole undertaking. And when we consider the extraordinary boldness of conception displayed in the design, the genius and ability with which it has been hitherto carried into execution, the difficulties and perils that have attended the operations, and the noble purpose of the undertaking, being not for mere ornament or fame, but for the permanent well-being and improvement of the country, we cannot but regard it as one of the grandest efforts of modern art—*Letter of Dr. James Macauley, published in the London Athenæum.*

## STEAM NAVIGATION OF THE NILE.

The river Nile from Alexandria to Cairo having become a part of the grand channel of communication between Europe and India, by means of the steamers of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, the state of the navigation of that river has become a subject of some interest. A correspondent of the London Times, under date of March 16, 1841, gives the following description of the present condition of that navigation.

“Commodore Napier declares that he has never seen a river better adapted to steam navigation than the Nile, nor one worse furnished! The Pasha lent him his best and newest boat, on the trip to Cairo lately, and the deck took fire on the way! The Pasha will not pay for the boat, and has, I hear, returned it on the hands of the builders. He is very anxious to have some good steamboats on the river, and gave an order for one recently on the principle of the screw-propeller; but withdrew it, on hearing that this construction required a greater depth of water than the river could maintain; sinking, as it does in the dry season, to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet in some parts. He has granted the Peninsular and Oriental Company permission to place one steamer thereupon for the convenience of their passengers, and the boat destined for that purpose is now making the best of its way out, coasting carefully along the shores of the Peninsula and the Mediterranean—a dangerous trip for a river-boat, drawing only 24 inches. This company has also undertaken to bring out to Alexandria, in one of its monthly steamers, a double-bottomed iron track-boat, to be drawn by horses at a rapid pace, on the Mahmoudieh Canal, whereby travellers may be expedited to and from the Nile and Alexandria. But there is much yet to be done to fulfil the wants and wishes of travellers between England and India, and to render Egypt a desirable place of residence, even *en passant*, for the hon. Company's officers on furlough. As far as the Peninsular and Oriental Company are concerned, I am assured that no exertion will be spared to accomplish every thing that can be desired. Their managing director, Mr. Anderson, was lately here, and took a trip to Cairo and Suez, inspecting every thing connected with the transit of travellers, and noting what might be required for their better accommodation. In going over the Desert, he found a few miles of it rendered rugged and unpleasant for carriages by loose stones that encumber the surface; and naturally began to inquire how many men and how many dollars would suffice to have them thrown aside. The Pasha, who is now particularly inquisitive about English sayings and doings, heard of the passing inquiry, and jumping to the conclusion that the English were going to reform his Desert as they conquered Syria, *sans phrase*—sent word there to say that whatever was wanting should be done by himself,—that is, as soon as political affairs were settled, and he had leisure to attend to it; so that, in short, his ways are as far from being mended as ever. As

soon as our treaty of "freedom of commerce and navigation" is worked out, and the Nile is thrown open, I understand that it is the intention of the Peninsular and Oriental Company to place a second steamboat on it, so as to enable passengers to ascend as well as descend the river at the same time, and thus accommodate both travellers to England and India, who now very inconveniently cross each other *en route* between Suez and Alexandria. A little five-horse power steamer, employed by Mr. Hill, has hitherto been the only available steamboat for passengers on the Nile. This is now refitting with a ten-horse power engine, and will probably be the first in the flood; but it only holds 14 persons. The Pasha long since promised the Bombay Fund Committee to build a station, or reception-house, at Kenah or Luxor, and another at Kosseir, so as to enable travellers arriving from India to enter Egypt at the latter port if they pleased, and (by an easy journey of four days across a country well supplied with water) proceed direct to visit Thebes and the most interesting ruins in Upper Egypt. Passengers proceeding to India also might, if this route were available, enjoy a trip up the Nile, indulge their curiosity with a sight of these far-famed antiquities, and finally embark at Kosseir on board the Victoria, Berenice, or Cleopatra. But, alas, there is much yet to be done, ere this can be counted on. The station-houses have yet to be built, and the second steamboat placed on the river; but the Pasha shows no inclination to permit either to be done, until his own affairs are settled favorably at Constantinople (a great mistake on his part); then the three steamers on the Red Sea must be replaced by larger ones, ere passengers who stop at Kosseir can expect to find accommodation. Last month the Berenice sailed away leaving four at Suez, having all her berths and sofas full, filled by 20 passengers and 20 more besides stowed on the open deck, hopeless of any better accommodation in the way of couch or canopy!

But, above all, and before all, voyagers from England to India want an extension of accommodation in the time allotted to perform their voyage through Egypt. It is killing work to hurry through the desert night and day to keep up with the mails in their transit from Alexandria to Suez. Each passenger takes eight horses at present, to perform the 90 miles between Cairo and the Red Sea. Ladies complain bitterly, and with justice, of the continuous driving, hurrying, loss of rest, &c. But the mails must go through at the quickest rate. The public service cannot stop for the comfort, the health, or even the lives of ladies and gentlemen; and the steamer at Suez must sail as soon as the mails are on board! The fact is, that travellers require some days in advance to cross the isthmus safely and properly, without leaving their baggage behind, or worrying themselves into a fever. This will require an intermediate steamer from England, properly a passengers' steamer. The present boats (Oriental and Great Liverpool) are mail steamers, and the bags and boxes they bring must go ahead, whoever may be left behind. General Sir John Campbell looked very much surprised, the other day, in Cairo, when he saw a lot of 45 camels, provided to carry the baggage of his party, seized on



*tout-à-coup* by the Governor of Cairo to expedite the British mail! However, the Governor subsequently seized as many more from somebody else to oblige Sir Colin, otherwise he and his friends would have been left behind and been too late at Suez, notwithstanding the Pasha had lent him his own steamer to ascend the Nile with expedition. Travellers in Egypt are always liable to these things, and the only way to avoid the ill consequences (such as being left to stay a month at Suez, as Mrs. Turton lately was, with her nine children and servants) is to enter Egypt some days in advance. The British and Indian public ought at once to put their shoulders to the wheel, and help the Peninsular and Oriental Company to do this, otherwise the French will do it. They have been beaten out of the Neapolitan line, and will, they know, be soon beaten out of the Grecian and Turkish line (for both Austrians and English are setting to work in competition with them—the former to resume its lucrative occupation of carrying pilgrims, the latter by the mere extension of its already successful efforts in the Mediterranean,) and shortly nothing will remain for them to do in their own “French Lake” but to carry despatches to and from Algiers and Alexandria.”

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## THE PLAGUE AT ALEXANDRIA.

A correspondent of the same journal gives the following description of the city of Alexandria, and of the causes of the plague, which almost always prevails there. The writer considers the plague as not epidemic or contagious, but as a local disease, the offspring of filth, which exists in the most disgusting forms in that city. To this cause alone he attributes the frequent breaking out of this alarming disease in Alexandria.

These occurrences, he says, will have a depressing effect on travelling and commercial intercourse in the Mediterranean. The quarantine at Malta will be increased to 25 days, the rapid steam communication between Egypt and England deprived of half the advantage that justly attaches to it, and the longings of travellers returning from India to touch their native shores doomed to disappointment and delay almost within hail of friends and kindred. It is a disgrace to civilization that these tedious impediments to free intercourse should be still suffered to exist, when it is admitted by every medical man who knows any thing about the plague or its symptoms, that two days are quite sufficient to allow the peculiar appearances to develop themselves in anybody seized with the disease. *The fact of its never being carried into the holy cities by tens of thousands of pilgrims annually, nor into Persia, nor across the desert anywhere, nor even into Upper Egypt, the grand route of the Nile, ought to convince every intelli-*

*gent mind that it is an affair of locality.* Whoever looks at the situation of Alexandria and its inhabitants, need not be surprised at its prevalence here; the great puzzle is that it does not prevail every winter.

The modern town is built on the flat sandy beach between the two harbors, and lies so low that drainage is impossible. Even in the great square built by Ibrahim Pasha, for the residence of the Franks, the salt water lies in pools on the spot where the new English church is to be erected, and the waves used to drive into the midst of the square when the north winds prevailed, till the surface was raised towards the beach. The sewers carry off nothing, but merely afford entrances into the great sandy sponge on which the modern city stands; and it is a question whether most of the filth thus soaks away and oozes into the surrounding water of the ever-dirty harbors, or remains until the scorching heat of summer comes to evaporate it. Certainly the plague is found to cease when the sun attains his full power in July, but meantime every obstacle is interposed to retard his purifying influence. The narrow lanes between the rows of bazaars are almost covered with boards for the sake of shade; they are left unpaved, and scavenging is impossible. Then, when the heavy rains come down, (as they did recently,) and the sewers and drains blow up, or rather flow up, under the feet of the everlasting crowds of camels, donkeys, men, and women, the effluvium that is elicited is enough to drive a Frank to go a mile round to avoid it. But the Turks and Arabs sit smoking patiently on their shopboards, or serving customers, resigned to the decree of Providence, and scarcely giving themselves the trouble to think about "their fate," much less to take any measures to alter it.

The ruins of foundations exposed amidst masses of rubbish in the desert places once occupied by the old city still present splendid evidences of the skill and foresight with which its enlightened founders labored to secure the health of the citizens. Vast sewers, built both of small Roman bricks and hewn stone, with pointed arches, are there to be seen on a level higher than the drawing-room floors of Ibrahim Pasha's buildings in the square, and now serve the degenerate possessors but as quarries from which to draw ready made materials to aid them in squatting down upon a putrid saltmarsh. The conduits, too, which bring under ground from the canal the water used by the inhabitants (for there are no springs,) are all more or less exposed to the infiltration of the city drains, and doubtless bear their part in presenting the cup of disease to their lips. They traverse the city in various directions, and open freely over the tanks in the midst of the roads and streets, presenting many well-holes or traps, into which the blind might fall with the greatest facility, several without even a raised brick to mark their edges, and when the rain descends in floods, all that does not sink into the porous soil finds its way into these tanks, either by the mouths or open-work sides, washing into them all the abominations left upon the surface of the earth, which the air had not been able to carry off. Then, to fill up the picture, I need only mention

that there are some thousands of poor Fellahs dwelling in the rudest clay huts ever formed by human hands, in the deserts of rubbish within the walls, and even close to the gates of the Pasha's palace un Raselteen, so filthy in their mode of life, that, if Alexandria were otherwise a paradise of purity, these human pigs would be sufficient to introduce a pestilence. In the midst of all this, the Pasha has a "board of ornament." Some European residents petitioned for the removal of a pigsty village that lies under the windows of the Frank Hospital, and the stench of which, when the wind blew towards the house, was too much for the olfactory nerves of Europeans, especially when suffering in sickness. The reply they received, translated into plain English, was, that the board was only appointed to attend to ornamental matters, and dare not meddle with dirt.

It is said that the Pasha is not only utterly hopeless of effecting any reformation in the matter, but fearful of attempting it. The Arabs will suffer all the horrors of the conscription, and all the miseries of destitution at his hands, without daring to utter a complaint; but, if he were to enforce habits of cleanliness, it is said that an insurrection might be apprehended. This borders on the incomprehensible, but the Pasha, nevertheless, acts as if it were true! It is a great pity that his ambition did not take a decent, instead of a military turn, and that he did not early in life set himself to conquer the pestilential arrangements which exist in his capital, and the corresponding propensities of the mass of the Arab population. As matters stand, the evil has grown to a pitch that almost defies eradication. The Arab pigsty villages might be levelled in a day, but the wretched inmates have now no other places left wherein to hide their heads; and any attempt to improve the condition of the city would require a thorough re-construction of the houses and streets, as well as sewers. It would be necessary to begin by building the sewers on the present surface of the streets to gain a sufficient fall, and sacrificing the ground floors throughout Alexandria, before a healthful level could be obtained. Even such a labor, Herculean as it might seem, would have been the height of good policy compared with that in which the Pasha has spent his life, reducing surrounding nations to the level of beastly degradation established among his own Fellahs.

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NEW METHOD OF PRESERVING MEAT.

Late Paris journals announce the following discovery. The injection of a solution of chloride of aluminium into the aorta or main arterial trunk of an animal will preserve it fresh for an indefinite period, without imparting to it the slightest taste. The chloric acid of the salt renders the gelatine or decomposable part of animal matter incapable of decomposition, perhaps by destroying some alkali for which

the acid has a greater affinity than for aluminium. The latter substance, thus deprived of its acid, becomes an insipid powder. The particulars of this discovery, by M. Gannal, will be found in the Bulletin of the French Academy of Sciences for the sitting of March 22, and in the Literary Gazette report of that meeting. From two to five pounds of the salt, dissolved in about twice or three times its weight of water, is sufficient for an ox. Persons disposed to make experiments on the subject need scarcely be reminded that the smaller animals, such as rabbits or cats, should be employed. Subjects for anatomical dissection should also be prepared in this manner. Here is a new field opened for commerce of a most important description. Thousands of oxen on the coasts of Spanish America are slain for their skins only, the flesh being cast upon the dunghill; it may now be preserved and shipped for the West India markets as fresh meat. No ship in future need be provided with salt meat. The health of seamen on long voyages will be preserved, and the comfort of passengers in emigrant ships to Sidney will be materially improved by the application of this important discovery. The table of the Academie des Sciences, on the reading of M. Gannal's memoir, was covered with legs of mutton, fowls, *et id genus omne*, which had been preserved for many months by the new process. The chlorure of aluminium would be very cheap when made on a large scale for commercial purposes.

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KHÍVAH.

The late Russian expedition against the Khan of Khívah, has brought to light several descriptions of a country in the centre of Asia, which has been hitherto very little known. The most full and satisfactory of those which has come to our knowledge is entitled, "a Memoir of the Countries about the Caspian Sea, illustrative of the late Russian expedition against Khívah," just published in German by Lieut. Carl Zimmerman, and translated into English by Capt. Moriér, of the British navy. The following notice of the contents of this publication, we copy from the London Times.

Khívah is situated in Tartary, to the east of the Caspian Sea, and to the north-east of the Persian province of Mazanderan. It stands between 41 and 42 degrees of north latitude, and is bounded on the north by the sea, or, more correctly speaking, lake of Aral. It appears from the accompanying map to be connected with the river Oxus by a canal.

To attack Khívah from the north, four routes are available,—

1. By an expedition on the Caspian, as was attempted under Peter the Great in 1715.
2. By the old caravan roads from the lower Ural to the delta of the Amu.



3. Upon the east side of the Aral, nearly on the same road which Meyendorf followed in his route to Bokhara.

4. Upon the west bank of the Aral, through the Isthmus of the Turkomans, between the Aral and Caspian seas.

The Khan of Khívah (says the author), following the footsteps of his forefathers, not only pursues the same system of traffic in slaves, and plundering passing caravans, but has also endeavored to bring under his yoke the southern Turkoman tribes, as far as the Persian frontier; and in 1832, he advanced with a considerable force to Mero, a distance from Khívah of 15 days' march. Still later, he has taken a part in the affairs touching the Persian siege of Herat, his political and religious interest being in direct opposition to those of the Persian Government. The distance of Khívah from Herat is about 400 English geographical miles.

The author proceeds to give an account of the nature of the country, mineralogical, vegetable, zoological, physical, &c.

The country appears to be chiefly hilly, and is likewise covered with numerous lakes, some of them salt-lakes. Three ranges of heights, running nearly in a parallel direction with the meridian, compose the mass of the South Ural. The whole hilly country is intersected by various ways of communication.

The great north and south chain of Ural mountains, which lies between Guberlinsk (lat. 51 deg. 8 min.), and the great mountain Denishken Kamen (lat. 60 deg. 20 min.), only oscillates between 56 deg. and 57 deg. 73 min. of east longitude, and may be said to disappear in the Isthmus of the Turkomans.

As regards the mineralogical productions of the country, it appears that traces of the following metals and minerals, &c., have been found in the Ural, the steppes of the Oxus, and elsewhere—viz., salt, coal, gold, silver, copper, iron, gypsum, marble, lime, chalk, marl, native sulphur, alum, naptha, pumice stone, granite, pipe and potters' clay, sand and pudding stones, vitriol, crystals, topazes, &c. Gold and silver are said to be always found combined. Falk remarked that the steppes become freer from salt and saline plants in proportion as they rise.

As regards vegetation, these countries would appear to be tolerably fertile, considering the latitude and situation, &c.

There is a great variety of saline plants of very peculiar properties, a great scarcity of cerealia, and an exclusion of coniferous trees from woods of soft foliaceous trees. Reeds and rushes abound in the beds of rivers and in the hollows of the steppes. Islands of reeds float on the Aral; these reeds are used for many necessary purposes, such as for covering winter huts, for firewood, and fodder for cattle, &c. The black poplar is found in the valley of the Emba, and is used for building houses on the Russian frontier.

Succulent and saccharine plants are found about the bifurcations of the Oxus, and the author inquires whether the sugar plant may not be found there likewise. The arbutus produces annually at Orenburg, and is used as a winter provision in Bokhara, according to Falk.

The northern boundary of the mulberry tree extends from the Balkan and Kara-Boghaz Gulf to Mangishlak. The white mulberry is preferred at Khívah, because the silkworm thrives best on its leaves.

The cultivation of fruit trees is found not to thrive beyond Iletz Kaya, on the Ural. The poppy is mentioned as an article of cultivation in Khívah, Bokhara, &c.

The severe winters, following the excessive heats in Astrakan and the country about the Aral, totally prevent the cultivation of the lemon tree there; it appears, however, that the lemon was formerly grown in Khívah, and that it might be cultivated now with success there, if proper pains were taken. Mention is made of the cotton shrub in Astrakan, although it does not generally thrive so far north as rice; it has been also cultivated in Khívah.

As regards the seasons, it appears that the winters in general are not immoderately severe, and that the snow seldom lasts more than four days. The Oxus is occasionally frozen over, but never for any length of time.

There are no extensive forests in this part of the world; the first woods take their commencement from above Orenberg; firs, larch, birch, and black poplar trees, are found, the latter in great abundance to the south of the Ural. In the valley of the Emba, willow, beach, and alder trees are also found.

With respect to zoology, the rodentia are numerous, as well as wolves, in the caverns of the mountains. Horses are the most valuable domestic animals in almost all the grassy steppes. The beautiful race of Argamats from Bokhara supply the cavalry of Khívah. Camels and sheep, oxen and goats, constitute the chief wealth of the wandering tribes. The wild boar abounds in the vicinity of all the rivers.

Seals inhabit the Caspian and Aral seas, but not the smaller lakes. The water of the Aral is so little salt, as almost to be drinkable; it is very seldom frozen. Sturgeon fishery is carried on in the Caspian Sea.

The oasis of Khívah contains a population of freemen and slaves, composed of people from the surrounding countries, and these wanderers, who are spread over the extensive space, include Armenians, Indians, negroes, &c. The people of Khívah profess the Sunnite doctrine.

The protection of Russia is acknowledged as far as the Emba and the Sir. South of those rivers commences the ascendancy of Khívah. The wars of the Khívans are avowedly plundering parties. The author concludes by saying that Russian and English rivalry has produced the happiest results in the advancement of a knowledge of these countries, and that, should the Russian expedition succeed, new depots will soon be established for the protection of a more active commerce. In short, he seems to think that the success of Russia in Khívah would be productive of great benefit to commerce and discovery, &c.

## CHRONOLOGY.

## FOREIGN.

**VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN THE ISLAND OF JAVA.**—The Java papers from the 5th to the 12th of December have been received. An article of the 8th of December, says:—"After the eruption of Mount Gede, on the 22d of November, other eruptions have taken place, viz., on the 1st inst., at between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning; on the 2d, at half past 8, and on the 3d, at 6 in the evening. The following are some particulars of the explosion of the 1st, which was more violent than the two others. After the first violent explosion, accompanied with a slight motion of the earth, the fire rose from the crater to the height of 400 or 500 feet, at the same time a thick column of smoke rose to the height of 15,000 feet. (These estimates are founded on the ascertained fact that the top of Gede is 7,500 feet above Tjunjir.) The noise resembled the report of several pieces of artillery, accompanied by flashes of lightning. The sight was the more magnificent as the sky was perfectly cloudless and serene." An eye witness gives the details of the preceding eruptions. On the 11th he ascended to the top of Mount Gede, and stopped there to pass the night. He was awakened, about four o'clock in the morning, by an explosion of the crater. The fire rose to the height of 150 feet. On the same morning stones were cast up from one to four feet in diameter, and many of smaller size. The largest fell the distance of two pals from the crater; the smaller ones with pieces of brimstone an inch in diameter, four pals, and ashes sixteen pals from the crater. In the eruption of the second, the noise of which was louder than the preceding, many stones, about five feet in diameter, fell. A building where silkworm eggs were kept was burnt to the ground, at the distance of a pal from the crater, as well as the leaves on all the trees a quarter of a pal from the crater. Many trees have been much damaged by the falling stones, and the road is so blocked up by the quantity of stones, that it cannot be passed on horseback. It is feared that Mount Gede will not remain quiet.

ZANTE, Feb. 26. After three days and nights of incessant rain, attended by a

violent gale of wind, another most alarming shock of earthquake was felt about seven in the evening. It was not so disastrous as that of October 30, which destroyed nearly all the houses on the island, but the duration was much longer, the vibration being continued from 30 to 35 seconds, while the former lasted only eight or nine. The consternation was general and extreme. The streets were in an instant filled with the terrified people, eager to fly, but not knowing where to seek safety. In their houses they dreaded being buried in ruins; in the streets they were drenched with rain. The churches were all filled, it being the hour of the evening prayers to the Virgin, offered up every Friday during Lent; and the cries and confusion were terrible. Only a few houses fell either in the town or the surrounding country; others were more or less shaken, and as the shocks recur daily, we have every reason to fear that in the end, the town will become a heap of ruins. After the earthquake of October 30, were felt successive shocks, more or less strong, during 40 days, making the number amount to no fewer than 259, and during the remainder of 1840, the vibration of the earth was more or less perceptible every day. All the violent shocks were attended with dull rumbling sounds and subterranean explosions. Sometimes these noises were heard without being succeeded by any vibration, and sometimes the shocks were silent. Since 1514, Zante has experienced twenty-one earthquakes. That in 1514 divided the hill on which the fortress stood, and buried part of the ancient town in the ruins. In 1767, the shocks were repeated for three months, during which an epidemic disease prevailed. In 1791, the great shock lasted several minutes, caused immense damage, and was followed by minor shocks for six weeks. In 1820, the earthquake, which once more desolated the island, was preceded by a single flash of lightning. That of 1837 lasted with great intensity for twenty seconds; and that of 1840 was the most disastrous of all. In fine, the unfortunate island of Zante has suffered, during the 16th century two earthquakes; during the 17th, three; during the 18th, ten; and during the first portion of the 19th century, six.

LONDON, March 1. **SILVER COINAGE IN GREAT BRITAIN.**--A return lately moved for by Mr. J. Pattison, M. P., states the total amount of silver monies coined at the Mint from 1816 to 1840 (both inclusive) to have been £11,108,265 15s., being a yearly average of about £444,331. The total amount of seignorage received on the said silver coinage was £616,747 8s. 2d., out of which the sum of £135,084 19s. was paid into the Exchequer pursuant to the act 7 William IV., cap. 9.

PARIS, April 7. **BANK OF FRANCE.**--The following return has been just published, exhibiting the situation of the Bank of France, and the character of its business for the last three months.

Amount of bullion on hand,	Francs.	245,097,496 22
Commercial bills discounted,		122,198,024 94
Cash advanced on the security of bullion,		14,473,100 00
Cash advanced on public securities,		6,221,841 65
Branch banks, debtor,		14,332,514 70
Capital of branch banks,		12,000,000 00
Amount of reserve according to the law of 1834,		10,000,000 00
Amount vested in public securities,		50,177,832 80
Hotel and furniture of the Bank,		4,000,000 00
Sundries,		457,746 73
		478,958,557 04

#### CONTRA.

Bank notes in circulation not comprising branch banks,	223,500,000 00
Notes payable to order,	1,219,310 50
Treasury account current,	90,950,412 96
Sundry accounts current,	62,518,059 98
Receipts payable at sight,	4,434,500 00
Capital of the Bank	67,900,000 00
Reserve according to the law of 1834,	10,000,000 00
Fixed reserve,	4,000,000 00
Unclaimed dividends,	428,195 73
Draughts of branch banks outstanding,	254,849 53
Sundry accounts,	3,753,228 34
	473,958,557 04

*Average of the position of the Bank during the last quarter.*

Average amount of bullion on hand,	230,182,500 00
Average amount of bills discounted,	128,310,500 00

Average amount of advances made on the security of bullion,	18,262,500 00
Average amount of the advances upon public securities,	7,026,000 00
Average amount of the accounts current of the branch banks,	8,788,800 00

#### CONTRA.

Average amount of bank notes in circulation,	227,137,500 00
Average amount of notes payable to order,	1,355,500 00
Average amount of the Treasury account current,	109,711,500 00
Average of sundry accounts current,	55,044,500 00
Receipts at sight,	5,326,000 00

PARIS, April 10. The frigate *Erigone* is fitting out at Brest for the Chinese seas, where it is to replace the *Magicienne*, which was wrecked. This ship will receive the order to demand the liberation of a Catholic missionary, Taillandier, whom the Chinese have imprisoned at Canton.

A new traveller in Abyssinia has appeared, a Dr. Rochet. He went from Tudschara, on the coast of Berberah, to Ankober, in Schoa. The King of Schoa, who always has a great desire of renewing his relations with Europe, sent him back with a letter to Louis Philippe, and a present. This consisted of a horse, a dress for the queen, a very pretty Ethiopian manuscript, and one of his war dresses, which consisted of a buckler of rhinoceros skin, ornamented with silver, a sabre with a silver sheath, silver brassards and bracelets, a kind of cuirass made of lion's skin, and a spear. Schoa might well become the centre of a considerable commerce, partly from its produce, especially in coffee, which is of the best quality, and in hides, and partly by the caravan which it sends to Soudan. Dr. Rochet taught the natives the art of making sugar, of which they had been ignorant, although the cane was abundant.

LONDON, April 12. Her Majesty's war steamer, the *Geyser*, of 1,050 tons, the keel of which was laid down at the latter end of last year, was launched from Pembroke dockyard on Thursday. She will be supplied with guns of the largest calibre, and got ready for sea immediately. Four other war steamers of similar size and description have been ordered to be built without delay.

#### DOMESTIC.

March 31. Died at Philadelphia, James



Ronaldson, Esq., aged 73. Mr. Ronaldson had lately returned from an extended tour in Europe, having for some years withdrawn from active business. He was a native of Scotland, but had been for many years a respected inhabitant of Philadelphia, where he carried on successfully the business of a type founder. He will long be remembered as an active participant in the principal enterprises for the improvement of the city—as the friend and counsellor of his emigrant countrymen,—as the Philadelphia type founder for a long period—the indefatigable horticulturist—and more especially as the founder of the celebrated and most beautiful cemetery bearing his name—but last and not least, as a most upright, frugal, and honest man. He reaped the rewards of his course as he passed onward to death, in a condition of ease and affluence, unmarked with either arrogance or dictation. He lived by many beloved—and he has died, by many lamented.

April 4th. Died, at Washington, in the 68th year of his age, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States. On Saturday, March 27, he was attacked by pneumonia, but the strength of his constitution, and the skill of his physicians, so vigorously resisted the disease, that on Tuesday he appeared decidedly better, and it was hoped, was convalescent. These hopes were disappointed. At the close of the week, the disease assumed a more dangerous appearance, and on Sunday morning he expired, after lying almost insensible for several hours.

The following official document was immediately published by all the members of the Cabinet at the time in Washington, and a special messenger was despatched into Virginia for Mr. Tyler, the Vice President.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the seat of Government, to make this afflicting bereavement known to the country, by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the President's House, in this city, this fourth day of April, Anno Domini 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The People of the United States, overwhelmed, like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so melancholy, will derive consolation from knowing that his

death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic, useful and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER,

Secretary of State.

THOMAS EWING,

Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN BELL,

Secretary of War.

J. J. CRITTENDEN,

Attorney General.

FRANCIS GRANGER,

Postmaster General.

The following is the official account of the President's illness, prepared by the attendant physicians, and transmitted by them to the members of the Cabinet for publication.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

On Saturday, March 27, 1841, President Harrison, after several days' previous indisposition, was seized with a chill and other symptoms of fever. The next day pneumonia, with congestion of the liver, and derangement of the stomach and bowels, was ascertained to exist. The age and debility of the patient, with the immediate prostration, forbade a resort to general blood-letting. Topical depletion, blistering, and appropriate internal remedies subdued, in a great measure, the disease of the lungs and liver, but the stomach and intestines did not regain a healthy condition. Finally, on the 3d of April, at 3 o'clock, P. M., profuse diarrhœa came on, under which he sank, at thirty minutes to one o'clock, on the morning of the fourth.

The last words uttered by the President, as heard by Dr. Worthington, were these: "Sir, I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."

THOS. MILLER, M. D.

Attending Physician.

FRED. MAY, M. D.,

N. W. WORTHINGTON, M. D.,

J. C. HALL, M. D.,

ASHTON ALEXANDER, M. D.,

Consulting Physicians.

The death of the President created an universal sorrow through the country. To his personal popularity, not less for his eminent moral and social qualities than from his public services, he owed

that hearty good feeling, which had resulted in his election, and so far did he command the love of his constituents as well as their respect, that his death, occurring under such solemn and impressive circumstances, spread a general gloom. His political opponents, universally, showed the most manly and candid willingness to applaud his personal character and conduct, and in common with the rest of the people, regretted the dispensation which the nation had suffered in his death. Throughout the country, funeral ceremonies were performed in his honor, with every solemnity and emblem of mourning which the general sorrow could suggest. He was buried at Washington, with imposing solemnities, on the 7th.

A procession was formed consisting of all the public officers in the District of Columbia, of all the members of Congress who were present, of the ex-Presidents, the companions in arms of the late President, of the foreign ministers and all those citizens who desired to show their regret for the loss of so good and great a man. Among others the Legislature of Maryland attended in a body. Under the escort of all the military of the district, militia and regulars, this immense column conveyed the remains of the President to the tomb. The body had lain in state in the East Room for some days, and the procession moved from the Capitol. The funeral car was of large dimensions, in form an oblong platform, on which was a raised dais, the whole covered with black velvet. From the cornice of the platform fell a black velvet curtain outside of the wheels to within a few inches of the ground. From the corners of the car, a black crape festoon was formed on all sides, looped in the centre by a funeral wreath. On the coffin lay the Sword of Justice and the Sword of State, surmounted by the scroll of the Constitution, bound together by a funeral wreath, formed of the yew and the cypress. The car was drawn by six white horses, having at the head of each a colored groom, dressed in white, with white turban and sash, and supported by pall bearers in black. The effect was very fine. The contrast of this slowly moving body of white and black, so opposite to the strong colors of the military around it, struck the eye even from the greatest distance, and gave a chilling warning beforehand, that the corpse was drawing nigh.

The entire procession occupied two full

miles in length, and was marshalled on its way by officers on horseback, carrying white batons with black tassels. The utmost order prevailed throughout; and, considering the very great concourse of people collected, the silence preserved during the whole course of the march was very impressive.

The burial service was performed over the body at the Capitol, according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Dr. Hawley. The procession moved under the fire of minute guns to the Congressional burying ground, where the body was placed in the receiving vault, Dr. Hawley reading the service. Volleys were fired by the various bodies of military troops in attendance, and the procession returned to the city.

On the 10th, similar solemnities took place in New York. All the population of the city joined in the general mourning, and a large procession was formed, under escort of the military, to proceed to the Park, where an eulogy was to be delivered by Chancellor Frelinghuysen. A funeral urn was borne in the procession by sailors from the Constitution. A severe snow storm prevailed through the greater part of the day, which detracted from the magnificence of the pageant, and prevented the delivery of the eulogy. On the 20th, the funeral ceremonies took place in Boston. A long procession as in other places, bearing emblems of mourning, marched through the principal streets to Faneuil Hall, where an eulogy was delivered by Hon. Rufus Choate, Senator in Congress from Massachusetts. The ceremonies in Philadelphia were performed on the same day. A procession, consisting as was supposed of about 10,000 persons, marched through the streets to Christ Church. The various emblems of sadness were displayed in the streets and along the line of the procession; a riderless horse, arrayed with military trappings was led along in the solemn pageant; the military escort was large. At Christ Church, religious services were performed, and a sermon pronounced by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk. On the 26th, the citizens of Baltimore united to show their respect for the illustrious dead. The streets of the city, which, not a year before had been thronged with the enthusiastic crowds of those who had assembled in convention to encourage each other, and the country, to strenuous effort to procure General Harrison's election, were now clothed in mourning, and filled by those who were deploring the national

calamity which had so soon removed him from the Presidential chair. Every house by which the procession passed was hung with emblems of mourning, presenting a painful contrast to the brilliant appearance of the whole city on the 4th of May, 1840.

It would be quite impossible to give a detailed account of the different ceremonies which were devised in different places, in evidence of respect for the President, and regret for his death. Hardly any of the large towns did not join in some such solemnities, those of the legislatures which were in session took public notice of the afflicting event; and every public demonstration of mourning which could be suggested was carried out.

On the 13th inst., President Tyler issued a "RECOMMENDATION," inviting the people of the United States to unite in devoting the 14th of May as a day of fasting and prayer, when they should join in religious services, that the lamented bereavement of the nation might not pass unimproved.

April 5. An adjourned meeting was held at Philadelphia, of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee of investigation, appointed on the 4th of January. The report was long, containing a history of the leading transactions of the Bank since it became a state institution, and disclosing many acts of mismanagement on the part of the directors, by which it had fallen into its present embarrassed condition. The report was accompanied by a number of explanatory documents and accounts, to illustrate the course of the transactions of the bank, and its present condition. The statement of the present condition of the bank, represents the aggregate of debts as amounting, Dec. 21, 1840, to \$36,959,539. The debts are under the following principal heads, viz.:

Circulation and Post notes,	\$11,223,659
Deposites,	3,164,354
Loans and bonds in Europe,	13,077,224
Due to the United States,	633,643
Guarantee to Planter's Bank, &c.,	2,491,750
Due State Banks in Philad.,	6,334,221
	<hr/>
	36,959,539

The gross amount of assets at the bank, offices and agencies, were as follows, viz.:

Active assets,	\$12,187,111
Suspended debt,	9,799,800
Stock on hand in U. States,	8,624,074
do. at agency in London,	3,106,871
do. deposited for loan in Europe,	14,450,906
do. in hands of Alsorp & Brown,	2,724,814
do. Pennsylvania loan,	287,487
Real estate,	3,663,673
Bonds and Mortgages,	819,906
Agency at London, &c.,	578,195
Foreign bills of Exchange,	557,847
Due from State Banks,	8,714,800
Notes of State Banks,	1,148,102
Specie on hand,	2,171,723
Balances at Bank and Agencies,	697,428
	<hr/>
	\$69,531,742

Estimated losses on the above, as valued by the committee.

On the active assets,	1,206,920
On suspended debt,	5,049,211
On Stocks,	7,069,409
On real estate,	467,066
On bonds and mortgages,	158,356
On foreign bills of exchange,	350,000
On debts from state banks,	3,316,604
On notes of do.,	87,310
	<hr/>
	\$17,751,946
Deduct circulation, supposed to be lost,	450,000
	<hr/>
	17,301,946
Balance of Assets,	15,270,256

The stocks above named, as belonging to the bank, are exclusive of 21,714 shares in Bank of the United States, held by the bank. The above balance of assets, divided among the 325,286 remaining shares would give the value of each share at \$46 94. The actual value, and the sufficiency of the above estimate of losses, must depend in a great measure on the ultimate value of the stocks, a great part of which are at present unsaleable. The meeting was further adjourned to the following Thursday, when the chairman stated that six vacancies in the Board of Directors, including Thomas Dunlap, Esq., the late President, had been supplied by the choice of William Drayton, J. M. Claghorn, George Thomas, Joshua Lippencott, William Rawle, and John Cooper. William Drayton was elected President. The committee reported a number of resolutions, which were adopt-

ed. It was proposed that the name of the Bank should be changed, and the capital reduced to \$14,000,000, valuing each share at \$40. It was resolved that the committee should apply to the Legislature for the necessary changes of the charter—for a release from the residue of the bonus which is unpaid—from penalties for the suspension of specie payments, &c. Also that the banking operations be confined to the Bank in Philadelphia—that the discounts be confined to business paper—that the salary of the President be reduced to \$5000—and suitable reductions be made in the salaries of other officers. The meeting adjourned to the first Tuesday in May.

The following table, from the documents accompanying the report of the committee, shows in what proportion the stock is distributed among residents in the several States, and among foreigners. The statement exhibits the state of the books on the 1st of January last. It does not discriminate between what was held in England and that held in France and other foreign countries. The amount set down for Pennsylvania must embrace the 24,714 shares held by the Bank itself. In many instances doubtless stock may be held by individuals residing in other States than those in which the stock stands.

	No. of holders.	Shares.
Maine,	7	330
New Hampshire,	14	374
Vermont,	1	6
Massachusetts,	16	900
Boston books, less Foreign,	107	3,782
		4,622
Rhode Island,	25	378
Connecticut,	22	272
New York,	22	989
New York books, less Foreign,	504	26,129
		27,118
New Jersey,	108	2,671
Pennsylvania,	1,461	74,084
Delaware,	47	1,342
Maryland,	254	11,487
District of Columbia,	27	827
Virginia,	181	6,900
North Carolina,	25	901
South Carolina,	296	13,378
Charleston books, less Foreign,	129	5,753
		19,131
Georgia,	22	556
Ohio,	17	395
Kentucky,	17	330
Tennessee,	4	121
Indiana,	2	70
Illinois,	5	234
Missouri,	1	12
Mississippi,	1	3
Alabama,	1	1
Louisiana,	9	91

Foreign.		
On Philad. Books, 1,138	154,520	
Boston do. 6	695	
New York do. 264	42,159	
Charleston do. 2	179	
	197,551	
	4,735	350,000

April 6. The Vice President of the United States, John Tyler, accompanied by Mr. D. Fletcher Webster, who had been despatched to inform him of the death of President Harrison, arrived in Washington at 5 o'clock in the morning, from his residence in Virginia. At 12 o'clock, the Heads of Department waited on him, and they were received by him with the politeness and kindness which mark his character. He expressed his deep feeling of the public calamity which had been sustained in the death of President Harrison, and his profound sensibility to the heavy responsibilities which had so suddenly devolved upon himself. He spoke of the state of affairs with great concern, and expressed his desire that the present Heads of Department would continue to fill their respective places, and his confidence that they would afford all the aid in their power to enable him to carry on the administration of the government successfully. He then took the oath, prescribed by the Constitution to be taken by the President of the United States, before entering on the execution of his office. The oath was administered by Judge Cranch, of the District Court of the District of Columbia. The Vice President, on taking the oath, intimated an opinion, that he was not required to take any other oath than that which he had taken on entering upon office and assuming his seat as President of the Senate; yet for greater caution, as doubts might arise, he took the oath as above mentioned. The Constitution is silent as to the title by which the Vice President shall be designated, when exercising the powers and duties of President, but as that instrument places him in all respects in the situation of the President, he decided on assuming the title.

April 8. The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston, after a very boisterous passage of 18½ days, with violent head winds, having received no damage. She brought 79 passengers from Liverpool, 28 of whom landed at Halifax. She brought no news from Europe of importance.

April 9. The Vice President published an address to the people of the United States, announcing his assumption of the government, and declaring the prin-



ciples which will govern him in his administration. In this address, after invoking the divine aid and direction, and expressing his confidence in the divine protection, he declared his resolution to cultivate peace with foreign states, by carefully enforcing justice on the part of the people of the United States, and exacting justice in return. He declared his intention to maintain the military defences of the country, and the efficiency of the army and navy. He adverted to the tendency in all governments to a concentration of power in the hands of the executive, and declared it important that there should be a complete separation between the sword and the purse. He expressed the opinion that there ought to be a radical and permanent change in the mode of appointing the agents entrusted with the custody of the public monies. He denounced the practice of removal from office of persons who faithfully discharge their duties, merely for political opinions, except of persons who practise an active partisanship, but intimated that under this exception many removals might become necessary, and that the same rule would be applied to officers of his own appointment. After announcing several other principles which would govern him in his administration, he declared that all war between the government and the country must cease—that the financial measures now enacted would be enforced until repealed—but that he regarded existing enactments as unwise and impolitic, and that he should promptly give his sanction to any constitutional measures, originating in Congress, which should have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium. In judging of the conformity of such measures with the Constitution he should resort to the fathers of the great republican school for advice and instruction. The address gave general satisfaction to the people, particularly those of the party by whom he was elevated to office.

April 11. The dwelling-house of the late President Harrison at North Bend, took fire, and was in great danger of being consumed. Fortunately, by the spirited aid of the laborers employed on the canal in the neighborhood, it was preserved, with the exception of the upper story and roof of the west wing. Little loss was sustained in furniture or other property.

April 13. The charter election in the city of New York took place this day. The candidates for Mayor were Mr. Phœnix, Whig, and Mr. Morris, late Re-

corder, the candidate of the Van Buren party, in place of the late Mayor, Mr. Varian. Mr. Morris was chosen by a majority of 398 votes. In the choice of ward officers, the Whigs prevailed in six wards, and their opponents in eleven.

The charter election at Albany was held on the same day. Mr. Van Vechten, the Whig candidate, was chosen by a majority of eight votes only, being opposed by an Anti-Temperance party, as well as the Van Buren party. The city council elect consists of 12 Whigs, and 8 Van Buren men.

April 17. The ice disappeared from the Penobscot river, and navigation was re-opened, and active business resumed at Bangor.

April 19. The steamer Columbia arrived in Boston at half past 7 o'clock, P. M., in 15 days from Liverpool. She brought no political news of importance. The apprehensions which had prevailed of war with the United States were still more quieted. Syria had been entirely evacuated by the Egyptian troops. The newly elected Spanish Cortes had convened, and Senor Aguelles was chosen President by 118 votes against 6. The steamship President, which sailed from New York, March 11, had not arrived at Liverpool, and her non-appearance justly caused alarm. No news has been received of her since her departure from New York, unless it be an imperfectly authenticated report that a steamer was seen March 20, 9, A. M., in lat. 42 35, long. 59, steering east by south, with a light north-westerly wind. Most of the ports have been heard from, which it could be hoped she would reach in case of being disabled, without any news of her. The following is a list of the passengers who embarked in her.

P. C. Pieffel, of New York; A. R. Warburg, do.; Lieutenant F. Lenox and Mr. Courtney, British army; Tyrone Power and servant, England; C. A. D. Meisegaes, Philadelphia; S. Mails, New York; C. S. Cadet, Buenos Ayres; T. Palmer, Baltimore; Dr. M. Torner, Cuba; T. Blanchor, do.; John Fraser, New York; A. Van Lohe, Jun., Amsterdam; A. L. Byrne, London; — Thorn-dike, New York; W. W. Martin, England; E. B. Howell and friend, New York; A. Livingston, New York; Rev. G. G. Cookman, Washington City; D. Duchar, Scotland; B. Morris and child; E. Barry; J. C. Roberts, New York; J. Leo Wolfe, wife and child; Master

Mohring.—Total, twenty-seven and two children.

The return of Mr. Jared Sparks, in the Columbia, from a visit to London and Paris, where he has been engaged in researches for obtaining original materials for the history of America, is an event deserving of record. His labors have been attended with eminent success. He has been absent nearly ten months, and during that time he has been constantly employed in making researches in the public offices and libraries of England and France. By the courtesy of the Governments of both those countries, Mr. S. has been allowed freely to examine the manuscripts in the different departments, which relate to the history of America, and to have copies taken of all such papers as were deemed by him important in their historical character. His inquiries have been principally devoted to the period of the Revolution; but he has likewise taken much pains to ascertain the original sources of American History previously to that period. We are glad to learn that these are numerous, and well preserved. From the public archives, as well as from the British Museum, and the Royal Library in Paris, he has procured copies of some curious and highly interesting manuscripts relative to the first settlements of this country. On a former occasion, Mr. S. was engaged abroad more than a year in the same pursuits. The results have been seen in the works which he has since published.

April 21. The annual State election in Rhode Island, and also the choice of members of the 27th Congress were held on this day. Gov. King, and the members of Congress, Tillinghast and Cranston, were re-elected almost without opposition, as were all the general State officers of the Whig ticket.

At New York, a number of gentlemen were invited to make an excursion in the Spanish steam frigates Eagle and Lion. About 10 o'clock, the party embarked on board the vessels from the wharf at the Novelty Works, and were soon under way. The steamers went off in fine style, and great speed, exhibiting models of beauty with strength combined, unsurpassed in the world. The vessels proceeded, against a strong south-west wind,

at the rate of from 12 to 14 miles per hour, to about 10 miles outside Sandy Hook, passing round the packet ship Stephen Whitney, just arrived from Liverpool, and then in tow of the steamer Samson, and returned to the city, running a short distance up the North River; receiving and returning the salutes of the many floating steam palaces lying at the wharves; returning, passed close to Jersey City, and saluted the Russian frigate Kamtschatka, thence to their anchorage in the East river, off Brown and Bell's ship-yards. These beautiful vessels (of 650 tons each) were built by Messrs. Brown and Bell of New York, for the Spanish Government, and are intended as *guarda costas* for the island of Cuba. They are of the same model and of the best materials. The engines (150 horse power,) were built by Messrs. Ward, Stillman & Co., of the Novelty Works, and will bear comparison with any ever yet exhibited in this country. These two steamers sailed for Havana on the 22d, and arrived after a passage of eight days.

April 22. The steamer Great Western arrived at New York in 16 days from Bristol, bringing London news to the 7th. There was no political news of importance. The steamer encountered very severe weather, and on the 18th fell in with large islands of ice, and on three succeeding days was entirely surrounded by them.

April 22. The election in Virginia began this day for the choice of members of the House of Delegates—eight Senators—and Members of Congress. The result was the choice of four Whigs to the Senate, which secures a Whig majority of two in that body—a Whig majority of two in the House of Delegates—and ten administration to ten opposition members of Congress, with one who is opposed to both parties.

April 26. The congressional election in Kentucky began this day, and was continued on the three succeeding days. It resulted in the re-election of eight Whig and two opposition members, and the choice of three Whig candidates in place of members who declined a re-election. The political character of the delegates therefore remains unchanged.